PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE TO INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,552—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5195	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5327	W. Wheller	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Cadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
1st PRINCE TOR		4,120	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,518	14th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moen	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitts	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" £25

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
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PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 5th March.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 4th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,284	Bohnsack	17th March.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

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DOMESTIC REQUISITES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET REQUISITES, ETC.

IT is of the last importance that such articles as Drugs and Medicines should be of undoubted purity, and the only way to ensure this is to purchase them of Vendors whose guarantee may be relied on. All the Dispensaries and Laboratories of TREACHER & Co. are in the charge of English Chemists, properly qualified by examination, and every thing sent out is guaranteed to be up to the standard required by the British Pharmacopœia.

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CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR LARGE SUPPLIES.
DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

AT
THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
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STATIONERY SUNDRIES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
WRITING CASES	from 1 8	to	20 0	PAPER WEIGHTS	from 0 8	to	6 0
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THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
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Stimulating and agreeable Health and Liver Drops.

To the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin. Keeps up Health in vigour, and free from ailments. When taken as directed, it gives a tone to the stomach and liver in eliminating bile, acts as tonic to the muscles of the intestinal canal, and throws out the urinary poison. Thus its constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates—Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.

DHOBIE'S ITCH CURED.

In a few applications of Hermit's Saharana Salve or Hermit's Aqua Indica this skin disease disappears, and is permanently cured. Each ans. 6 only.

HERMIT'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC CURE.

This is a happy invention for the immediate cure of Gout and Rheumatism. Few doses are sufficient to give relief. Rs. 2-8.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA.

Vitalizing, Strengthening, Invigorating, Stimulating and Non-Irritating Brain & Nerve TONIC, For Both Sexes. Harmless and effective.

Stands without an equal for the relief of Mental and Nervous Exhaustion and Impaired Vitality. Composed of the very elements which are the production of Vitality, Energy and Strength of the Nerves and Brain. Increases Brain Powers, prevents early decay, and bodily weakness. Is a special food, invaluable in the Fatigue of the Brain of overworked Students, Clergymen and business people, in the Nervous prostration and Debility of College Students, in the Lassitude and Sleeplessness of debilitated Women, in the Overtaxed Secretion of nursing mothers and in the Rapid Decline of human frame, no matter through whatever cause.

☞ Many preparations are now in vogue, but are all below to this excellent tasteless Remedy.

REDUCED PRICES.
4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or
Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4.

FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Makes your head full of hair, cooling and refreshing to the head. Prevents dandriff and influences hair to grow. Re. 1-6.

BEAUTY CHARM.

Gives a blooming, healthy, and beautiful turn to the complexion, rendering the skin soft, velvety, and free from blemishes. Re. 1-6.

BLANC DE CAMILLIA.

An eminently delicate and imperceptible Face Powder, in three shades. Perfectly harmless. Re. 1-6.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.

Absolutely unrivalled for the relief of this most troublesome and dangerous Diseases. Ans. 12 only

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM.

Use at once this Patent Remedy. Relieves in 5 minutes Rs. 2.

CHEMISTS MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.

PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
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EUCALYPTIA.
FULLER'S EARTH.
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VIOLET POWDERS.
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TOOTH BRUSHES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 12

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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By Sandow, Rs. 2-8.

With full page Portraits of the Author, and Anatomica Chart showing Exercises for Physical Development of Men Women, and Children Rs. 2-8.

SANDOW'S OWN COMBINED DEVELOPER,
Rs. 12-8.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST PERFECT PHYSICAL EXERCISE (Combination of Rubber Exerciser and Dumb-Bells.)

(PATENTED in all COUNTRIES)

Invented by EUGEN SANDOW, The World's Most Renowned Athlete. Used in all his Schools of Physical Culture.

There being No Friction through the use of Pulleys, etc. the Developer lasts longer than any other and is free of all danger of accident through breakage.

Made of Best Para Rubber with an improved system of webbing, each apparatus consisting of—RUBBER DEVELOPER with steel plated fittings; PAIR HANDSOME NICKEL-PLATED DETACHABLE 2½lb. DUMB-BELLS; FOOD ATTACHMENT and Hooks; CONCISE PHOTOGRAPHIC ANATOMICAL CHART.

Equally adapted to the use of Children, Ladies, Men, Athletes. One Developer for a whole Family. No weights, no Pulleys, no Oiling, no Danger. One Quality—the Best. Concise Anatomical Chart, showing 34 Exercises. Free with every Developer. This Chart is a companion to the one issued with "STRENGTH AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT," which shows the Dumb-bell Exercises.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
LAST EVENINGS ONLY.
FEBRUARY 27TH AND 28TH.
NOVELTIES! CURIOSITIES!!
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
The most perfect and latest Scientific Wonder of the Victorian Age.
TWO LAST EVENINGS ONLY, at 5-30 and 9 p.m.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF
PROFESSOR A. B. VON GEYER,
Who will Exhibit the 96 Bioscope of Living and Animated Scenes.
Certificate from H. I. M. the QUEEN-EMPRESS of India and ROYALTIES of Europe.
Professor LEO, the Great CONJUROR and Mimic of the Ahlambra, London, will also give an extraordinary display.
Change of Programme Every Exhibit.
TWO PERFORMANCES, at 5-30 and 9 p.m.
REDUCED RATES OF ADMISSION,
Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
A. EDWARDS,
Manager.

THE s. s. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th February, 1899.

A LADY wishes to meet with LADY, or NURSE, who will undertake CHARGE of LITTLE BOY, two years in exchange for FREE PASSAGE to England, middle March.
No Salary. Good Sailor.
Testimonials required.
Mrs. J. THORNHILL,
Jhansi, N.-W. P.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1899, for the following SERVICES for the official Year, 1899-1900.
1. REPAIRS to all the CIVIL BUILDINGS in charge the Executive Engineers, Presidency District, Bombay.
2. SUPPLY of ROAD METAL, SAND STONE, YELLOW and RED HILL EARTH, etc.
3. WATERING ROADS.
4. SUPPLY of ORDINARY CARTS and BULLOCKS.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 27th February, 1899.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the business notified in the Circular already posted to the Members.
KHURSHEDJI NAOROSJI SAHIAR.
DHUNJISHAW FRAMJI CHINOY;
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

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Clytie	By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)	
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.	
Corona	"	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	"	E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	"	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	"	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	"	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	"	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	"	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	"	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	"	do.
La Source	"	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	"	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	"	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	"	W C Dodson

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NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charg for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. pe annum credited on 30th June and 31st December when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 25 and 26 of the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 395 OF 1897.

LALLJEE MANSING alias LALSING MANSING ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 RAMDEEN GAYADEEN, 2 LALLJEE alias LALSING MANSING, 3 AJUDHYALAL BACHULAL, 4 RAGHOWANAND DEVIDEEN, 5 SHAMSAHAL MUSIL, 6 The Honourable MR. BASIL LANG ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September 1898, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, chawls and temples standing thereon, situate at Nagpada Tank Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Assessment, Under Ward No. 688, 689 and 690, and Street Nos. 72, 74 and 76, and containing by Admeasurement 58, (two hundred and fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bellasis Junction Road, and on the West and South by the Nagpada Mastan Tank Street, and on the North by the property of Sekarkar Bhandari, and Bohra Kumroodin.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, temples standing thereon, situate, lying and being near new Nagpada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Sheth Davidas' house, on the West by the Government Road, on the South, by the Hajeri Street, and on the North by Mahomed Bengali's house, containing by admeasurement 296 (two hundred and ninety-six) square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 614 and 615, street Nos. 1 and 3, together with all houses, out-houses, at bes buildings, yards, gardens, wells, way or water courses, easements, rights and things, appurtenant or reputed as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15 Espi nade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 0-35m., 0-55a. Low water, 6-36m., 6-40a.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Mr. J. Modi's lecture, 5-45 p.m.
Madame Kœnig's Evening Concert, Town Hall.
Tivoli Theatre, Professor A. B. Von Geyer.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

BURGLARY AT FORJETT STREET.—Vithoo Tookaram, who resides at Forjett Street has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Sunday, his room was broken into and ornaments and cash of the value of Rs 121 were stolen.

THE LATE MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.—A were from the Karachi Parsee Jubilee Club states that the parsee community's general meeting convened to-day proposes to send a note of condolence to the family of the late Mr. H. J. Rustomjee his untimely death.

MR. JIVANJI MODY'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujerati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 this evening by Samshul Ulma Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "The Home-life of the Ancient Greeks." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

SUICIDE IN A WELL.—On Sunday night a Hindoo woman named Rukhma, aged forty years, committed suicide by drowning herself in a well while in an unsound state of mind. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the wife of Krishna Ramji, a liquor shop-keeper at Dadur. For the last six months she had been suffering from an affection of the lungs. During the past month she showed symptoms of insanity. The often said she was tired of life and would destroy herself. On Sunday morning her husband missed her from home and while searching for her, her saree was found lying on the parapet wall of a well close to the house Her body was floating on the surface of the water.—Mr. Allan F. Turnerthe coroner, held an enquira on the spot, when a verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEFT BY A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Suba Kashiba, a constable in the G. I. P. Railway Police, with the theft of a rupee and with attempting to escape from legal custody. It appeared from the evidence of Behramji Rustomji, a travelling shroff in the service of the railway company, that on Saturday last, at noon, the accused accompanied him to the Bank of Bombay to pay in some money. While they were engaged in piling up rupees in the bank, the accused was caught in the act of smuggling a rupee up his left sleeve. Subsequently he attempted to run away from police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges and was sentenced to an aggregate term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street at 5-30 when the following papers will be read :—1. Fishing in Indian Waters, Part II. The Mullet and Garfish, by F. O. Gadsden, R. I. M; 2. The Ferns of North Western India, by C. W. Hope, 3. On the Land Mollusca of Bombay, by W. T. Blanford, F. R. S, 4. Notes on some Butterflies from Tenasserim in Burma, by Lolonel de Nicerille, C.M.Z.S. 5. Birds collected and observed at Thull during 5 months in 1893, and notes on their nidification. by Major R. H. Rattray. 6. Birds of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, by A. L. Butler, F. Z. S. 7. Notes on the Himalayan Viper, or Pohor, by Capt. F. Wall, I. M.S. 8. On the Colouration of the Wing-lining and auxillaries in the Fantail and Pintail Snipes, by A. L. Butler, F. Z. S 9. The White Snake (*Coluber taeniurus*) by A.L. Butler, F. Z. S. Miscellaneous notes, (a). A Wasp and a Fly-Quail and Rain-Quail laying in the same nest, by Lt. E. C. Harrington, R. A, (*d*). Birds tapping at Window-panes, by E. Ernest Green, (*e*). Occurrence of the Alpine Swift in Tirhoot, by C. M. Inglis, (*f*). Early Migration of the Ruddy Sheldrake, by T. F. L. Beaumont. (*g*). Occurrence of the Clucking Teal in Guzerat, by E. L Barton.

CHARGE OF ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed one Bhicka Curson, a bhungee, lately in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of administeringa stupefying drug, viz., dhatura seeds, to one Rungia Vasson, also a bhungee, and robbing him of Rs.70 in currency notes. The complainant and accused resided in a municipal chawl at Islampoora, Khetwady. On the morning of the 18th February, complainant went to his duty in the Fort, where he met the accused. The latter treated him with a cup of tea, and in course of the conversation that took place between them, complainant informed the accused that he had saved Rs. 70 out of his pay and that he was shortly leaving Bombay for his native country. The accused asked complainant for his address, which was readily given, and before parting it was arranged that accused should call at complainant's place that evening. Accordingly accused met complainant at the latter's room, at 7 p.m. They both started from the chawl and proceeded towards the Null Bazaar. Here they sat down on the footpath in front of a tea and coffee shop kept by an Iranee. Accused went to the shop and brought a cup of tea and gave it to the complainant, who took it. Shortly after complainant complained of giddiness, and asked his companion to proceed home. They left the place, but on the way near Sindhi Gully complainant became unconscious and fell down. What happened subsequently complainant did not remember, but when he came to himself, he found himself in the J.J. Hospital, and discovered that he had been robbed of seven currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The House Surgeon stated that on admission complainant was suffering from dhatura-poisoning. The police investigated the matter, and rightly judged that the man who gave him the cup of tea must have robbed complainant of the money, and they had no difficulty in tracing the offender. It was also ascertained that when complainant fell down unconscious, accused was seen by two men searching his clothes and removing a small bundle from one of his pockets. When questioned by these men as to what the matter was, accused replied that nothing was serious : complainant had taken a cup of tea and became unconscious shortly after. They asked him to point out the place where he had obtained the tea. This he agreed to do, and accompanied them for a short distance and then bolted away. The police arrested the accused in the segregation camp on the Esplanade and recovered the money from him. The accused then admitted having administered dhatura seeds to complainant in the cup of tea. On being questioned as to where he had obtained the drug, he replied that he had got it from one Buldeo Bishesher, a police ramosee on duty at the camp. The ramosee, in his evidence, stated that accused complained to him of severe headache and asked him for some dhatura seeds to alleviate the pain. The witness, thereupon, purchased a pice worth of the drug and gave it to the accused. The Magistrate, on the evidence, committed prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

ON Sunday last, at the parochial hall, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of Glory of Mazagon, a valedictory address with a silver chalice, and Fr. Faber's work, consisting of 10 volumes, was presented to Rev. Fr. Ismael da Costa, the acting Vicar prior to his taking up the Vicarship of N. S. do Rozario and Augustias at Tarapur.

The Portuguese Vice-Consul took the chair, and Mr.C. Monteiro read the address, which among other good works done by the retiring curate, during his tenure of office, mentioned those in connection with the present and past epidemics of plague, during which he tended the sick and alleviated their last moments. The Rev. gentleman thanked the parishioners for the valuable souvenir, and having treated them and several of his friends and admirers, who were present for the occasion, with a profuse refreshment, the meeting was dissolved with three cheers for Fr. da Costa.

ADVICE to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

THE STEAM TREATMENT FOR THE PLAGUE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

REPORT BY DR. H. J. R. TWIGG, I.M.S.

A FEW introductory remarks may not perhaps be out of place here. Mr. Leslie at the end of last year requested the medical officer in charge of plague operations to ask some medical man to make a few clinical observations with a view of forming a decision as to the merits or demerits of the steam bath treatment of plague. And it is solely from that point of view that I have endeavoured to draw up a report. What is here appended is mostly an enumeration of results along with a few remarks, which I think should in fairness be added, together with my opinion of the method. I take no particular personal interest in the matter of any theory or theories which may exist as to the action of the steam bath—how it acts and what it does, and if it fails or succeeds in what direction it does so. I leave to a later and fuller report to be forwarded to proper channels at a later date. Every effort has been made to be strictly fair—and to be fair in statistics is particularly difficult. I now here give merely a few results. They touch upon three or four points:—

(1) Does the bath save more cases than ordinary drug methods?
(2) Does it prolong life ?
(3) Does it add to the general comfort and well being of the patient ?
(4) Does it create a bad or a good impression upon the patient and his friends ?

DOES THE BATH SAVE MORE CASES THAN ORDINARY DRUG METHODS ?

Admitted to the Mahratta Hospital since December, 1898, up to end of enquiry.

Total Cases	1,100
Of whom 1 records lost	14
2 Observation cases. Not yet diagnosed	23
3 Other diseases than Plague ..	251
Balance.....	812 cases

These 812 cases were grouped according to treatment as follows—

In order of magnitude.

Mercurial treatment	187	cases	fatality	147=78·6 per cent
Native treatment	177	do	do	137=77·4 do
Stimulant treatment	106	do	do	99=93·39 do
Iodide of Potash and Expectorant	93	do	do	90=96·77 do
A Miscellaneous group of cases, the records of which were not complete in the matter of treatment, but which were in the great majority not Native treatment cases and none of which were bath cases.	69	do	do	69=100·00 do
Lustig Serum treatment.	11	do	do	9=81·81 do
The Bath treatment	169	do	do	123=72·78 do
Average Mortality				=85·82 do
Bath Mortality	= 72·78 per cent. 169 cases, 123 fatal.			
Non-Bath	= 85·5 do 643 " 551 "			

EXCLUDING NATIVE CASES.

Bath Mortality ..... =72·78 per cent. (169 cases, 123 fatal)
Non-Bath Mortality ..... =85·8 per cent. (495 cases 414 fatal)

Expressing the figures above in another form we have the following results :—

(1) Comparing all cases, native treatment and others together, we have out of 643 non-bath cases 551 deaths—to have 551 deaths by bath methods we should need 169 multiplied by 551 and divided by 123 patients equals 757 patients.

That is to say, there would be as few deaths from 757 bath cases there would be from 643 non-bath cases—a difference of 124 lives.

(2) Comparing other than native treatment cases in a similar manner, we have the result that to have 551 deaths we must have 757 bath cases or 621 non-bath cases—a difference of 136 lives. That is to say, in dealing with these 1,100 cases, 812 of which only are plague ; had all of the latter been treated on all the drug and serum methods mentioned, but not by the bath, 695 would have died ; according, to the statistics, had all been treated by bath methods, the mortality would have been 590 cases in fact, 105 additional lives would have been saved by this difference in treatment ; and on the non-native treatment cases alone (635 cases), the saving of life would have amounted to 101 lives, while in 812 cases the saving would have been 130—the authorities in fact would have found it necessary to put up two more convalescent wards.

2. DO BATH CASES LIVE LONGER THAN NON-BATH CASES ?

In order to test this point—and its only importance is that it is an indication that at least there is some thing denoting that the bath treatment is an assistance and not a hindrance to recovery—I have with out the slightest knowledge of what the results would mean, selected 60 consecutive fatal bath cases and with them contrasted 60 other fatal non-bath cases. These cases correspond as far as is possible in every point—sex, age, locality of residence, date of admission to hospital physical state of the patients, have all been considerd in making a fair comparison, and the result is most interesting.

It is obvious that only fatal cases can be taken, consider for a moment what happens to a patient who recovers. More often than not the date of his leaving the hospital is a matter of expediency—depending to a certain extent upon the accommodation or lack thereof in the convalescent ward—he may in fact be delayed in hospital a day or two for some secondary affair apart from his illness—to compare periods which may vary from such extraneous causes would be obviously unfair.

The results expressed for 600 cases is as in the following table :—

NUMBER OF DAYS SURVIVING IN HOSPITAL.

Length of survival.	No. Bath.			
13 days ..	10 cases	=	130	days of existence.
12 do ..	20 do	=	240	do
11 do ..	10 do	=	110	do
10 do ..	10 do	=	100	do
9 do ..	30 do	=	270	do
8 do ..	30 do	=	240	do
7 do ..	10 do	=	70	do
6 do ..	10 do	=	60	do
5 do ..	60 do	=	300	do
4 do ..	80 do	=	320	do
3 do ..	130 do	=	390	do
2 do ..	130 do	=	260	do
1 do ..	70 do	=	70	do
	600 cases.			2,560

Length of Survival.	No. Non-Bath.			
13 days ..	0 cases	=	0	days of existence.
12 do ..	0 do	=	0	do
11 do ..	0 do	=	0	do
10 do ..	10 do	=	100	do
9 do ..	0 do	=	0	do
8 do ..	10 do	=	80	do
7 do ..	10 do	=	70	do
6 do ..	0 do	=	0	do
5 do ..	10 do	=	50	do
4 do ..	90 do	=	360	do
3 do ..	120 do	=	360	do
2 do ..	140 do	=	281	do
1 do ..	160 do	=	160	do
	600 cases.			1,610

600 cases. 600 cases = 4,170 days = 6·95 per man.

This table which I have elsewhere expressed by the graphic method which gives a far better idea of what actually occurs must not be read too literally ; for example, looking at the non-bath cases it would appear to suppose that whereas 10 out of 600 non-bath cases lived to the 8th day, and 10 lived to the 10th day not one out of 600 lived to the 8th day. The object of the table however is to show that taking numbers of cases, together the bath cases certainly live longer than the non-bath cases. If the bath were a depressing, exhausting agent, as I have heard stated, then surely the opposite effect would have been the case ; and this would have been all the more probable, inasmuch as all these are fatal cases, and therefore the more likely to be sensitive indicators, if I might use such a term, of depressing or injurious external conditions.

The relative figures 4·26 days for bath and 2·7 days for non bath cases accord with my general ideas as to what actually occurs in the wards.

3. DOES THE BATH ADD TO THE GENERAL COMFORT OF THE PATIENT ?

It is the almost unanimous opinion of those who have had opportunities of seeing bath patients that they are much relieved by the treatment. I am not here entering at all into the matter of cure. I merely refer to the matter of alleviating misery. Many of the patients fall off to sleep before they leave the bath-room, while many others sleep soon after they have been placed back in the ward. A very noticeable feature is that whereas retention of urine has been a matter of no little trouble to those on attendance, recently there have been very few cases of this trouble. And while talking about relieving the cases of those who nurse the sick in the wards, I might narrate somewhat in detail what my experience has been. It has become quite the custom, if I might use the phrase, with those in attendance at the Mahratta Hospital to call for the services of the gentleman presiding over the steam bath to assist them in overcoming passing difficulties. The Sisters send across messages that So-and-so is very noisy—might she have a bath, and somebody won't sleep on bromide and is very exhausted—the doctor has a case with very high temperature ; might she be bathed. I might say that all these requests have been promptly attended to, and that without any thought of how statistics would be effected. And so it has come about that the delirious, the restless, those with high fever and in exhausted conditions have for the great part constituted the cases from which these records have been made

And in the matter of taking fresh cases when admitted things have been not a whit more favourable. It would have been better from some points of view to have taken alternate cases and compared them, but as a matter of fact bad, very bad, cases were taken without hesitation. During the end of January and early in February batches of very bad cases came, and I doubt whether any treatment at present in vogue would have saved any of them, and of these I took—the worst.

There are a few cases which undoubtedly do badly in the bath, but they do not exceed 5 per cent. of all the cases treated. What is the reason thereof I can not say, nor could I pretend to predict before a patient had a bath whether he would or would not prove such a case. Speaking in general terms the patients who do badly are generally nervous or in a passing state of the fear—at least the great majority of them are women. I have found that by a slight alteration in one of the fittings of the bath, less discomfort is produced, and these cases which do badly are now not so common as formerly.

4. THE GENERAL IMPRESSION CREATED BY THE BATH.

There can be no doubt as to the popularity of the bath with the patient and their friends. The result is that they are far more amenable to treatment, and thereby to a certain small degree assist those around them in bringing about improvement. In many of the bath cases I have been in the habit of taking blood from the finger or arm for bacteriological purposes, and, although I much wanted to continue the custom, I was constrained by the representations of the nurses and sisters from so doing. It appeared that the mysteries of a needle heated in a flame, a long glass pipette, some unknown lotion in a bottle, the drawing of blood and the careful secretion of the same in a curious tube, struck terror in the minds of many of the patients. Very unwillingly I have given up the practice now as a routine performance, but I have from it learned the lesson that there is a great difference between dealing with a patient who looks upon you with horror and fear as contrasted with a patient who feels no fear of what you are doing. Far be it from me to say this in any disparagement of bacteriological methods for I might add that I shall rejoice when I hear some curative serum has been prepared which will make effective inroads and check the enormous fatality among plague cases. But till that comes we must do what we can, and doing it we must get our patient to assist us, not check us.

I will now add a few words indicating the plan I adopted in taking notes of a bath case. Every fresh bath case was thoroughly overhauled and a regular programme of inspection followed. A nurse who was engaged to attend only to bath cases was given a list of them and she would independently take note of the temperatures, pulses, and respirations of the patients. The cases were then sent to the bath-room and there observations are made as frequently as possible—every five minutes or less the pulse and respiration was carefully examined and all noteworthy changes at once entered upon a slate with which each bath was provided. Special methods were adopted for preventing any precocious rise from leading to error, and everything was done with a strict regard to fairness. At the end of the day my nurse, Mrs. C. West, who did her work exceedingly well and assisted me very much by her records, would bring me the full list of temperatures, pulses, and respirations, both before and after the bath, and these were appended to the various bath reports obtained by myself or my assistants.

My earliest feelings on the question of steam baths was one of complete indifference, or if not that, it was tinged with a certain feeling of scorn, but I must now candidly declare my opinion that that has left me. Personally as I have said before, I lean towards the serum method of treatment. At least I know I have not had any tendency to smooth matters for the bath. While going over the records, (with nearly nine hundred cases to review one has a fair field to work in,) and noticing the classes of cases admitted to the wards, I feel that the non-bath cases were decidedly milder than the bath cases. In the first place, I resolutely rejected any trivial case lest it should be said that good result had followed by selecting mild cases ; on the other hand I preferred bad cases and in the second place I willingly attended to the numerous messages I received, that "So-and-so is bad—might he have a bath !" It is not easy to express numerically one's ideas about the relative severity of two cases, but taking all the bath cases and comparing them with all the nonbath cases, I should, to be quite fair judge, the severity of the two to be as 1 to 0·75.

As to Lustig's serum cases, only eleven were in the hospital as the time, and to comment unfavourably upon so small a number is unfair. With these remarks well in mind, it appears probable, I think, that the Steam Bath is a valuable adjunct in the treatment of plague. With theories I am in no way concerned, and must consider myself absolutely opposed to Kuhne's views. But I have been asked to test facts not theories. My results at first greatly astonished me, especially in the matter of the very high mortality from all cases, but after all it is only what we might expect from carefully watching what goes on day after day at the Mahratta Hospital—patients come in, in file almost—it is only a few—a very few—who find their way to the convalescent ward. When one has to deal with large numbers—and the authorities now have to deal with very large numbers—a decrease in the percentage of mortality, apparently small in itself, means an enormous saving of life. Personally I am thoroughly prepared to stand by my belief, that pending the introduction of some method which gives obviously improved results, the steam bath treatment is a wise treatment to adopt—it most certainly does no harm. I am equally certain it does the individual a certain amount of good—with collections of individuals in wards it goes far to produce quiet ; it is very cleansing to the patient, and it displeases nobody. With a fairer method of allotting cases I estimate that the bath cases would vary in mortality somewhere between 55 to 65 per cent, but below rather than above 60 per cent. Taking similar cases, I consider it 20 per cent. better than any non-bath drug treatment at present in use at the Mahratta Hospital.

H. J. R. T.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TWO BOY-MURDERERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. Jotnak WALAD SHIDNAK AND ANOTHER.

THE two accused appealed from a decision of Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in December last, convicted them of murder and sentenced each to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The two accused, aged 16 and 12 years respectively were charged with causing by violence the death of two Mahrattas, aged about 21 and 24 years respectively. The Sessions Judge said they were presentment of the case seemed so improbable that one's first inclination was to reject the theory of the prosecution as being preposterous. Nevertheless, on considering the evidence. Mr. Crump believed that the accused were guilty. It appeared that one Luximon Raje Shirke, an inamdar, left his village about the 16th August to come to Satara via Helwak and Patan. On his way he took from the village of Kadoli, which is also an inam of his family, the two deceased Marathas, Bhyajee and Pajee, to assist in carrying his goods and chattels to Satara. He reached Satara on the 24th August, and on the following day he sent off the two deceased to take to Kadoli certain articles which he had purchased at Satara. These consisted of dall, wheat some vegetables, a copper pot, and a brass lamp. He also gave them a letter addressed to his nephew at Kothare. Early three days later, one, Bala, who looked after the dharmsalla at Maral, went there and found the corpses of two men. The letter referred to was found on the body of one of them, and hence enquiries were made at Kadoli. The evidence showed that the deceased were killed by blows on the head dealt with two stones, which were produced before the court. There was also very little doubt that they were killed while asleep. Each was found lying on his blanket in the dharmsalla with dried blood on the ground underneath There were no traces of any movement or struggle, and no blood was found in any other place. The stones in question weighed 67 and 24lbs respectively, and if either was dropped on a man's head while asleep, from a height of three or four feet, he would in the opinion of the Sessions Judge make no movement in all human probability beyond a few convulsive struggles. Either of the deceased, Mr. Crump thought, might have been killed without the other being necessarily awakened, and it was not there fore necessary to suppose that the two stones were dropped simultaneously. That the accused were strong enough to lift the stones could not be doubted, having regard to their strong built and the weight of the stones. The annals of crime are not without instances of a similar nature. Crime in any case is abnormal, and the abnormality was not so greatly increased in the present case as to render the theory of the prosecution even highly improbable. The motive for the crime was alleged to be hunger : and the probability of the accused, who were Mahars, belonging to the most poverty-stricken portion of a hilly and unproductive taluka, being in actual want of food, was very great, especially as the fathers of both were dead. Each of the accused had made full confessions. The whole evidence, Mr. Crump said showed that the deceased were murdered in the dharmsalla at night by means of the stones before the court. The only conceivable motive was to obtain the property which they were carrying. The accused were physically capable of having committed the crime. The deceased were last seen in their company, not very far from the scene of the crime, towards which they were going The movements of the accused during the night were unaccounted for. Property similar to that which the deceased were carrying and of such a nature that its being in possession by the accused was highly improbable, had been traced to them. Having regard to the age of the accused and to the motive which led them to commit the crime. Mr Cramp did not think a capital sentence was called for. He therefore ordered that they be transported for life.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances dismissed the appeals.

The Abbe Cozza Luzzi, librarian at the Vatican, has found an original manuscript of Galileo's work on, the tides which ends with the words, "Written at Rome in the garden of Medicis, 8th January, 1616." It is dedicated to Cardinal Orsini, and the text differs from that published hitherto. The Pope has ordered it to be published de luxe at his own expense.

THE HYDERABAD HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 24.

DESTITUTE of patronage or encouragement from H. H. the Nizam, or from any nobles of the State, the Hyderabad Horse and Dog Show would certainly be flattered if the epithet, "success," were attached to it. True, a great many horses were entered, but very few which would stand the chance of a prize or even notice out of Hyderabad. The dogs shown were, some of them, of good breed, and some of them atrocious. With the exception of Major Afsur Jung's lean, Nawab Osman Yar Jung's fashion, and Mr. Fred, Gordon's trap, drawn by Premier, the well-known racer, the show of turn-outs could not have been more disappointing. The following are the prize-winners, which were paraded before a handful of spectators, this evening :—

LIST OF WINNERS.

Horse and Pony Classes.

Chargers Class I A Australians Capt Maher Jung's br w g Alsatian
Chargers Class I B Australians Capt Hussain Ali Khan b w m Kitza
Chargers Class II A Arabs and C B Jemd Mohd Sher Khan b o b m Victoria
Chargers Class II B Arabs and C B Mr Nadir Ali b a h Mobarruck
Hacks Class III A Australians Capt Plunketts b w m Nancy Lee
Hacks Class III B Australians Nawab Imad Jung's br w g Mobarruck
Hacks Class IV Arabs and C B Mr Bonifacios' g a h Grey Hazard
Hacks Class IV B Arabs and C B Dr Ahmed Mirza's b a h Brunsuriker
Carriage horses and traps Class V A Australians Capt Osman Yar Jung Bahadur Team
Carriage horses and traps Class V B Arabs Capt Bahmon Jung Bahadur's Team
Teams Carriage horses and traps Class VI A Australians Nawab Imad Jung's blk aus geldings
Pair Carriage horses and trap single Class VIII A Australians Capt Osman Yar Jung's Turn out
Pair Carriage horses and trap single Class VIII C CBs Mr F Gordon's b c h g Premier
Pony trapper pairs 14 hds. and under Class IX C C B Capt Hashim Nawaz Jung's b e b pair
Pony trapper pairs 14 hds. and under Class X B Arabs Capt Nasir Jung's Tandem
Single 14 hds and under Class IX A Australians Mr F Gordon's br aus m Lassie
Single 14 hds and under Class XI B Arabs Capt Hartley's g a p Salt.
Australian pony 14 hds Class XII The African Cavalry Guards br w m Maria
Arab ponies 14 hds and under Class XIII The 2nd Lancers b a p Shamsad late Findlater
Polo ponies 13·3 and under Class XV A Australians Mr Killadar's b w m Sweetheart
Polo ponies 13·2 and under class XV B Arabs The 1st Lancers P C b a p Baboul.
Children's ponies Class XVI Any breed Moulvie Shumsoo Ooma Syed Ali Begrami's g a p Snowy
Mount for His Highness Nizam Dominions Class XVII Captain Hashim Nawaz Jung's blk Mule
Nizam's C Bs ponies Class XVIII The Golconda Stud Farms b c Emerald by Arab out of C B mare
Troop horses Class XIX A The Artillery No 2 Battery No 32 black gelding
Troop horses Class XIX B Jemd Ramruthun Sings bay Arab
Transport ponies Class XX Uttar Singhs piebald c h pony
Best Stallion at Stud Class XXIII A English The Golconda Stud Farms Bay English entire
Best Stallion at Stud Class XXIII B Arabs The Golconda Stud Farms bay Arab entire Robin
Lydia's Hacks Class XXVI A Australian Capt Plunketts br w m

LIST OF WINNERS.

Dogs Classes.

Class I Grey Hounds Mr Pile's brindled Grey hound Beauty
Class II A Bull dogs Mr Pile's white bull dog Ruff
Class II B Mr G P Fernandez's w bull terrier Mick
Class IV Mr Cornish Fox terrier pup Don
Class V Mr Collins black retriever slut. Flossy For sale 200
Class VI Major Nawab Afsur Dowla's Collie dog Afridi
Class VII A Mr Dutia's Poodle Neenee
Class " B Mr Nazir Beg's Poodle Neenee Pretty
Class VIII Mr W Follon's lanlog Monsey
Class X A Miss Willmott's white bull mastiff Major
Class " B Mr Raziuddeen Mohomed's black Beydur dog Scottie.

SECUNDERABAD CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 24.

THE finals in the Secunderabad Cricket Tournament, which constituted a two days' match between the 19th Hussars and the Cheshires, concluded, to-day, in a win for the Cheshires by 64 runs. This gallant Regiment has come well to the front of late in all manner of sports, particularly in football, and they now seem to be unrivalled even in cricket. The scores made by both sides are nothing much to talk of compared with the scores in previous matches, but the fact remains that the Cheshires have won the Minister's Cup, valued Rs. 500, and all the honour and glory, besides the cup, is their portion in the garrison. The scores of the final match are appended :—

1ST CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Lamb c Pearman b Cato	3	c Pearman b Green	0
Lieut Porcher b Cato	20	b Cato	7
Bdr Birkley b Cato	12	c and b Green	0
Corpl Cheshire c Green b Cato	13	b Green	22
Sergt Burn b Cato	27	b Green	0
Pte Park b Green	41	b Green	0
Lce-Corpl Cobb b Green	9	run out	0
Pte Tully c McNally b Green	7	b Cato	7
Sergt Dodd c White b Cato	3	c Keenan b Green	0
Cr-Sergt Plant, not out	16	c and b Cato	1
Lce-Corpl Smith c Symes b Green	2	not out	14
Extras	8	Extras	1
Total	152	Total	52

19TH P. W. O. HUSSARS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sergt Green b-w b Maj Lamb	15	c Burn b Maj Lamb	2
Corpl Pearman b Tully

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	82,000	155,000	85,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	58,000	81,000	36,000
" " to Continent	53,000	63,000	71,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	70,61,000	72,70,000	68,89,000
" Exports to U. K. "	28,34,000	25,27,000	25,27,000
" to Continent "	25,95,000	27,21,000	20,49,000
" Stock in the Ports	8,03,000	12,35,000	9,08,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	49,80,000	45,69,240	40,40,490
" " of Surats	1,77,000	71,260	2,16,470

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	18,01,000	11,78,570	14,03,110
" London	5,000	4,000	5,000
American afloat	190,000	251,200	158,500
East Indian "	5,000	1,000	6,500
Total	20,01,000	14,34,770	15,73,110
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 15-32d.	4 15-32d.
" Good Bhownuggur	2 27-32d.	2 15-16d.	3 5-8d.
Difference	1-2d.	17-32d.	27-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office,	Dec.	Rs.	1,30,731
" " " Branches,	Inc.	"	15,30,202
Other " "	Inc.	"	5,80,556
Government Securities	Dec.	"	15
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	7,07,631
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	4,43,255
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	95
Cash	Inc.	"	14,10,221

As disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day there was an addition last week to the cash Balance of 14 lakhs, making it 160 1-2 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the preceding week of 8 2-4 lakhs, at 146 1-2 lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was the small falling off of 1 1-4 lakh, but at the Branches the more substantial increase of 15 1-2 lakhs; and to Private Deposits there was an addition of 5 3-4 lakhs. Loans were over 7 1-2 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, some 4 1-2 lakhs. In the remaining items of the Return there was no change worth mentioning.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day. The purchases have been small, the mills taking only 600 bales, and Exporters 300 bales. For "Good" Broach Rs. 159 1-2 per candy was quoted; for Bhownugger, Rs. 140; for "Fully Good" Bengal Rs. 122.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue unchanged both in tone and in price.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	16,374	bales.
Wheat	13,414	cwts.
Linseed	15,927	"
Rapeseed	3,827	"
Gingellyseed	6,213	"
Groundnuts	1,298	"
Castorseed	8,070	"
Rice	37,304	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady in tone. Some ready lots of cotton have been booked at 19s per ton for Antwerp and G[illegible]. For April loading lines are reported placed at [illegible] for Hull, and for March loading at 18s.

EXCHANGE opened quiet [illegible] 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three month's sight Credits. No transactions of any importance were reported, and the Banks closed their business for exchange at 1 p.m. Closing quotations were as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-32d	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 1-32d	"
Credits 3 months, sight	1s 4 3-16d	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

The stock and share markets have been closed to-day and the Banks for half the day owing to the news of the death of Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, broker, in London, on Saturday, received here by cable with much regret.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th February, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 18th February, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 18. Rs.	Feb. 25. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,96,549	50,65,818
Do. do. at Branches	25,90,478	42,49,740
Other Deposits	304,78,631	310,59,237
Post Bills	6,903	7,267
Credits, undrawn	13,12,773	17,27,280
Rs...	572,85,386	597,09 342
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,55,279	104,55 264
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	57,62,376	64,45,406
Loans do. do.	114,23,329	121,90,960
Bills Discounted and purchased	109,58,405	105,15 150
Dead Stock	4,16,720	4,22 745
Stamps and Stationery	28,534	28,758
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,19,317	1,19,412
Cash	146,42,353	160,52,574
Rs..	572,85,386	597,09,342

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th February, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Squad Drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters).
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 10" R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill.
2. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)
3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters and at Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.
4. Leave of absence for three months has been granted to Gunner C Greenshields with effect from 1st March 1899.
5. Prospectus has been received of a Volunteer Tactical Meeting to be held at Santa Cruz on the morning of Friday 10th March (a public holiday). Further particulars can be had by applying at Head-quarters.
6. The Drill and Guard Mounting Competition will take place on Saturday the 18th March.
7. The Corps will parade on Saturday the 4th March as follows :—No. 1 Company at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Cyclist may parade as usual.
No. 2 Company will proceed to Coorla for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3 30 and 3-55 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
Dress—Drill order Carbines only.
8. The layers of No. 1 Company will be examined for the laying prize on the 40 pr. Gun on Saturday the 4th March before practice commences, the layers of No. 2 Company on Saturday the 11th March.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th February, 1899.

1. The following promotions will take effect in I Company from this date—Cadets A Greene and A Evans to be Lance-Corporal to complete establishment.
2. The Prospectus of the Tactical Rifle Matches to be held at Santa Cruz on the 10th March 1899 has been sent to Officers Commanding companies and may be seen at Head-quarters.
3. Company drills for the week—
A Company—At 8-30 p.m. to-day Tuesday the 28th instant in front of Scotch Church.
C Company—At 8-0 p.m. on Wednesday 1st proximo near the Church Gate Station.
4. The Range will be reserved for G Coy. on Saturday afternoon the 4th proximo. The train for Coorla leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-0 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as a Commanding Officer's Parade.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the result of Match X, Cadets, fired for at Coorla on the 23rd and 25th February 1899.
1—1st team I Company 178 points prize Rs. 35.
2—2nd team I Company 148 points prize Rs. 18.
3—1st team K Company 134 points prize Rs. 12.
Six Teams entered.

MEDALS.

For the highest aggregate score made by a Cadet 15 and under 18 years of age.
1—Cadet A Evans I Company 40 points, Silver Medal of the Association.
2—Cadet C Fido I Company 35 points, Bronze Medal of the Association.
For the best aggregate score made by a Cadet under 15 years of age.
1—Cadet V Veevers I Company 37 points Silver Medal of the Association.
2—Cadet F Warder I Company 26 points Bronze Medal of the Association.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUTIERE—February 19, at Rani, the wife of George H de M Goutiere, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a son.
MAINE—February 18, at Maine's Court, Bangalore, the wife of B A Maine, Esq, Civil Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

CORRIGAN—February 14, at Meerut, of hill diarrhœa, Percy Corrigan, son of the late S A L Corrigan, Esq, Engineer, P W D, and grandson of W McLeavy, Esq, late Manager of the Bank of Upper India, aged 17 years and 5 months.
SHEERAN—February 8, at Villa Montreteut, Tipperary Coffee Estate, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Salem district, Madras Presidency, Florence Lilian (Little Flo), the dearly beloved infant daughter of M J Sheehan.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

AMONG the unforeseen effects of the Kensit Crusade is the metamorphosis of our old Bombay citizen, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P. for Bethnal Green, at one and the same time into a Mahomedan, an anti-Ritualist, and an upholder of the Protestant tradition of his ancestors—presumably in England. Who will say that the age of miracles is past? With regard to Sir Muncherji's Mahomedanism, we have the evidence of a distinguished controversialist who writes to the London papers to complain that matters of Church doctrine and practice are bandied about in the House of Commons, in which not only Non-conformists, but agnostics, and even an Indian Mahomedan from Bombay, presumed to dictate to English Churchmen what they are to believe and how they are to celebrate Divine Service. Hitherto it has been generally understood that the honourable member for Bombay and Bethnal Green was a follower of Zoroaster, a distinguished member of the Parsi community. Now, we know that he is a follower of the Prophet and of John Kensit, disposed, at the bidding of the latter, to rule the mutinous priests of the Church of England with a rod of iron. This being so, we cannot affect surprise when we see his name and that of his metropolitan constituency on the list of Conservatives and their seats, which are to be the object of ritual reprisals at the next general election. It has been authoritatively announced that everywhere the Ritualists will vote solid against even Conservatives who have taken part in the present agitation and will even vote for Radicals pledged to Disestablishment, rather than allow treason to the Church to go unpunished. Twenty-two Conservative seats are scheduled for special attention. Five Liberal Unionists will find their chance of being again returned to Parliament considerably diminished, and thirty Liberal Seats will be placed in jeopardy. The more advanced Ritualists favour Disestablishment on principle, and recent events have strengthened their desire to emancipate the Church from the thraldom of State control. It does not follow that all Conservative Churchmen who have made up their minds to vote against members of their own party at the next election and are prepared to vote for Liberals who are pledged to Disestablishment, have any intention of severing the connection between Church and State. They count upon the House of Lords to reject a Disestablishment Bill as it rejected Mr. Gladstone's measure of Home Rule. And they count upon being able to secure a majority against Disestablishment in the House of Commons on an appeal to the Constituencies on the question of Disestablishment. Therefore they can make determined war on anti-Ritualist backsliders without any fear that they are putting the Establishment in any real peril.

AUSTRALIAN Federation seems at last to be within the range of practical politics. A Commonwealth Bill having for its object the institution of federation is to be again introduced into the colonial parliaments, its provisions having been agreed upon at the conference of Premiers which assembled three weeks ago in Melbourne. Local jealousies have hitherto stood in the way of success. The smallest colony has desired as large a number of representatives as the largest, declining to accept the principle that representation shall be proportionate to population. And each colony would have liked its capital to be the federal capital. But the Premiers after prolonged discussion, lasting considerably over a week, have arrived at a series of compromises so exhaustive that federation is now within a measurable distance of accomplishment. All the Australian colonies with the exception of New South Wales have affirmed the principle by the referendum of last summer. The senior colony had a clear preponderance of votes in favour of federation, but they had provided for a greater proportion than a mere majority. New South Wales has now to get a majority in favour of the measure and at once the scheme will be carried out. The New South Wales Parliament holds the power to send the bill to the people, and has undertaken to do this as soon as possible. It is probable that it will be able to get the reference bill passed and hold a referendum about May. Mr. Kingston has reserved the right, however, to take a referendum in South Australia before the New South Wales referendum, because there will be a general election in the former colony about April; and to ensure a full vote and avoid the expense of a special poll the South Australian Premier wishes to deal with the federal question at the same time. As soon as New South Wales has accepted the bill by a referendum the Premiers of the other colonies will bring before their Parliaments a bill to refer the amended constitution to the people of their States, and the whole matter will be shortly decided by a simple majority of votes recorded. If everything goes smoothly, the question should be settled before the end of this year. The financial clauses of the Bill are to remain as they were in its predecessor and to be operative for a period of ten years, the Federal Parliament having power to grant financial assistance to any state which may require it, all matters of finance being duly adjusted at the end of that time. None of the existing capitals is to be the capital of the Federal colony. It is to be in New South Wales, the senior colony, located in federal territory, and must be at least a hundred miles from Sydney. The sittings of the first Federal Parliament are to be held in Melbourne, but it will not take them long to pitch upon a suitable site whereon to build a capital city with a suitable Capitol and a residence for the one governor who will thereafter preside over the destinies of Federal Australia. Albury is so far believed most likely to be selected as the capital, a town on the borders of Victoria and New South Wales, on the right bank of the Murray river, situated in a fertile and pretty spot, in the centre of an agricultural and wine-growing district, and on the main line. It is already a thriving town, though it does not yet boast more than six thousand inhabitants.

UGANDA affairs are at present of very great interest not only to Anglo-Indians but also to the Natives of the Indian Empire, and in the January issue of the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India will be found an article by Lieut. E. G. Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, in which he graphically relates his journey from the Punjab frontier to Uganda. Having embarked on a British India cattle-boat he landed at Mombassa after a voyage of eleven days. The town itself is a miserable place, and a stranger is impressed on setting foot on African soil with the fact that nobody knows anything about him and cares a great deal less. It is most important that officers taking up appointments in Uganda should take with them everything likely to be required, as, although there are two or three firms in Mombassa dealing in European stores, the prices charged are staggering. The distance from Mombassa to Kampala, the capital of Uganda, is about 800 miles, of which some 150 miles is covered by railway. The work of construction is proceeding very slowly, and it is confidently anticipated that by the time the work reaches Uganda, the cost will have four times exceeded the original estimate. Punctuality is unknown, and it was only by changing from the guard's van to a coal truck and subsequently to the engine that he reached the rail head at Mtoto Ndi. From here the journey is usually performed by loads being taken on donkeys, which appear to be the only animals with a chance of surviving rinderpest and the tsetze-fly. The natives of the country are idle and independent, for whom beads, brass wire and cloth is more attractive than the rupee. The daily marches vary from ten to twenty miles, the distance being fixed where the next water can be obtained. Game is very plentiful along the route, and inasmuch as the natives have huge flocks and herds but refuse to sell, travellers are dependent upon their accuracy of aim for their flesh food. One of the most unpleasant incidents *en route* is crossing a raging torrent up to your knees, and then having to wait an hour or so on the bank on the other side while your household gods and most cherished possessions are brought over dripping, one by one, and deposited at your feet; a fitting climax being the knowledge that you are ten miles from the next camping-ground. This would have been an excellent trial for the cheerful spirit of Mark Tapley. In Uganda country the green rot-proof canvas for tents and ground sheets is in general use, and Lieutenant Vaughan is of opinion that it is better calculated to stand the rain and wear better than the white and khaki-colored tents made in India. The colour is less conspicuous and the cloth resists the depredations of white ants, and he feels confident that had these tents been in universal use in India during the late Frontier campaigns, the casualty list from "sniping" would have been considerably reduced.

THE report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 is most satisfactory, the earnings amounting to Rs. 15,40,153, or an increase of Rs. 55,646 compared with the previous year. The expenditure for the period under review shows an increase, the cost being Rs. 7,81,981, while in the previous year the expenditure only reached Rs. 7,71,477, the difference of Rs. 10,504 being chiefly due to the payment made during 1897-98 on account of the Jask Royalty. In the classified statement of earnings the rupee figures under traffic earnings show a falling off, but this is largely attributable to an improvement in the value of the rupee, which resulted in a smaller collection as the franc equivalent. The net result is a profit of Rs. 7,58,172, which gives a dividend of 6·57 per cent. The number of words telegraphed by the two sections was 2,122,710 against 2,059,941 in the previous year, and the average length of "private and commercial" messages was 13·01 against 13·27 in 1896-97. From the report the Turkish route is very inaccurate and almost useless. The accuracy of transmission over the lines was good, though rather over the figure last year, and the improvement measures to be adopted sound feasible and should prove beneficial. During the year only 13·457 knots of cable were expended, as against 41·769 knots for the previous year. The period under review has been rendered remarkable by the murder of the late Mr. Graves at the Rapch River in Perso-Baluchistan and the rising of the Baluchis in Mekran. At the time of the first incident it was noticeable that the lines were never once cut, but the second incident was followed immediately by the wrecking of the telegraph line between Pasni and west of Gwadur. No less than 370 posts had to be renewed and nearly eleven miles of wire, besides nearly 750 insulators, were required to repair the damage. Such display of ill-will towards the department has not been known since the erection of the telegraph in 1862, but nevertheless the work of destruction was carried out with thoroughness and completeness. At Bushire there was also trouble, and the Superintendent reported in November, 1897, that the people still hugged the impression that the telegraphs kept back the rain. There were no less than 478 acts of wilful damage, being 226 more than occurred in the previous year, and damages had been claimed against the Persian Government, and a sum of 7,112 kraus had been deducted from the Jask Royalty in reference to these depredations. Mr. B. T. Finch, the Director-in-chief, concludes his report by commending the services of Mr. C. E. J. Twisaday, senior clerk in his office, and recommends for favorable notice the services of Messrs. E. Woodsell and R. C. Campbell, assistant superintendents, and Mr. W. H. James, general service clerk, all of whom were prominent in the work after the murder of Mr. Graves and the subsequent destruction of the line.

THE annual report of the Municipal Committees of the Central Provinces for the year 1897-98 shows the total income of the Municipalities for the year was Rs. 14,96,020 as compared with Rs. 15,67,908 in the preceding year. The question of substituting some other form of taxation for octroi in the small municipalities is still under consideration, though the people themselves have a decided preference for octroi rather than house-tax. The burden of taxation under the first system is unequal and the poor people pay more than their wealthier fellows in proportion to their means, yet their familiarity with octroi in one from or another for generations probably makes them loth to accept a new and more equitable method of contributing to the general exchequer. Further, the fact that it is indirect taxation causes the populace to view it favourably, whereas the house-tax, besides being direct, errs in the opposite direction, for under this system the many poor are practically exempt from taxation and the less numerous well-to-do not unnaturally object to bearing the whole burden. During the year the house-tax formerly in force was replaced in several of the smaller municipalities by the more scientifically haisiyat tax, and the report considers this idea is the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Under this system only the very poorest are exempted from taxation, it is universal in its incidence, and when the first rough assessments are rectified by successive revisions, it is hoped the people, especially in small towns, will appreciate its justice and recognise its undoubted evils. The cost of collecting taxes went up from Rs. 89,444 to Rs. 90,300. The existence of public bodies as merely institutions providing fat appointments for a select few is an idea which is, according to the report, evidently uppermost in the mind of the various authorities, and the tendency of municipal administration is to increase the establishment so as to extend the available patronage. The famine acted as a deterrent in reference to carrying out public works, such as buildings and roads, and those that were not absolutely necessary were postponed to effect the saving necessitated by a falling revenue and increased expenditure. The expenditure on education shows a slight increase. There are 53 municipal towns in the Central Provinces, and in many of the smaller districts the machinery of local government absorbs a disproportionately large share of the income. One of these minor municipalities has been abolished since the close of the year, and no doubt it would be advantageous if in other unimportant towns the elaborate machinery of the Municipal Act might not be dispensed with, and the measure of conservancy and sanitation, which is mainly required, provided for in a simpler manner. The report concludes with a tribute of praise to the members for the interest they take in the government of their respective towns.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

THE Portuguese gunboat Bengo, Captain A. Guerreiro, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Damaun, which port she left on the 25th instant. She is on her way to Goa, and has called here to await the arrival of H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India, who is on a tour to the above place, and is probably expected here on Thursday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th February 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 47,098 maunds and Rs. 39,142 in the earnings.

GOVERNMENT have approved of temporary shelter being provided for the troops at Saidgi, Idak, and Miran Shah, out of the Rs. 40,000 already provided for this pupose at Datta Khel and Boya. An additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 has also been sanctioned for the provision of shelter for the troops in the Tochi Valley.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association, which has been looked forward to with so much expectation this year on account of the important questions to be brought forward, came off at Meerut on Friday morning and has ended by leaving matters just as they are. The idea of getting ponies measured by the official measurers of the two Turf Clubs fell through, in consequence of the refusal of the West India Club to permit their measurer to undertake the work; and the proposal for raising the height of ponies fell with it.

THREE more deaths have occurred from plague at Mirpur Lakhan.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the British consul at Alexandria plague rules have been applied to Jeddah.

COLONEL BARR, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will probably proceed home on leave in April.

THE Government of India have exempted from import duty machinery employed for the distillation of spirits.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will probably make a short tour to the Punjab next month returning to Calcutta in time for the budget.

IT has just been announced that a posthumous work by the late Alphonse Daudet, to be entitled "La Caravane," will be published in a few days.

THE Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament has been won by the 4th Hussars, who managed to defeat the 4th Dragoon Guards after a close and fluctuating game by one goal.

SURGEON-GENERAL HARVEY, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, will make a tour next month to Nagpur and Bombay in connection with the operations for the suppression of the plague.

MAJOR TYLER, Inspector of Submarine Defences, reverts to the Home establishment on March 4th Lieutenant Halliday will officiate in the appointment until the arrival in India of Major A. M. Stuart, R. E.

ARRANGEMENTS are now in progress to settle the proportion of men to be enlisted from each section of Afridis to raise the Khyber Rifles to the full strength of 1,200 men. The corps will probably be divided into two battalions with a limited number of British officers, which seems a sound and sensible proceeding.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 11th February amounted to Rs. 6,19,563, or Rs. 219 per mile of railway. For the corresponding week last year the earnings were Rs. 7,32,503, or Rs. 259 per mile. The decrease is due to the falling off in the military traffic.

THE Mysore Government has decided to make over to the Central College, Bangalore, the gas engine and dynamo installation set up by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras, for the manufacture of disinfecting water for plague purposes, at a cost of Rs. 5,234-8-0.

THE Calcutta Corporation loan of 4 lakhs at 4 1-2 per cent. has been allotted at Rs. 103-3-8, Rs. 12,000 was allotted at 104 to 106, and then one tender at Rs. 103-3 secured the balance. Tenders of nearly 12 lakhs were received.

KHWAS KHAN and Wali Mahomed, the Zakk Khel Maliks who returned some weeks ago from Afghanistan, have now been fully pardoned by the Government. The Zakkas have nominated them as their representative headmen, and this nomination has been accepted by the British authorities.

THE trade regulations made between England and China in 1894 under the Sikkim Convention will expire this year; as they were only for five years. On their expiry the prohibition against the import of Indian tea into Tibet will cease to have force. Some fresh arrangements will (presumably be made to facilitate the trade between India and Tibet.

THE Directors of the Nizam Guaranteed State Railway Company issued in July, 1897, debentures on behalf of the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway to the nominal value of £1,000,000 out of a total authorized capital of £2,500,000, bearing interest at three and a half per cent., the issue price being fixed at 594. It is now found necessary to raise further capital to a nominal amount of £800,000 on account of this railway on similar terms. The Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway construction is progressing favourably, and material trains are already run over short distances on the Aurangabad and Secunderabad sections, but money and adequate labour are still needed to reduce the completion of the work from years to months.

THE following transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department: Colonel Spratt to the charge of the Bengal Command, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd replacing him in Bombay Command: Lieutenant-Colonel Badgley from Bombay to the charge of the Presidency and Oudh Circle: Lieutenant-Colonel Porcelli from the Madras to the Bengal Command: Major Peel from Bengal to Madras. Major Mein to the Punjab, and Major Applet n to the Bengal Command.

WE learn that Her Highness the Begum has been pleased to confirm Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar in the post of Minister of Bhopal, granting him at the same time a substantial increase of salary in recognition of the services he has already rendered to the State. Her Highness could not have come to a wiser decision, and the knowedge that the Minister has her support and appreciation in his work will be a source of general gratification to the people and of strength to the administration.

SOME time ago the Madras Government determined to try Madras cement against English cements of the highest quality sent out by the Secretary of State. After prolonged tests and trials a circular has been issued to the D. P. W. to the effect that "the tests of cement made by the Consulting Architect show that Madras cement has attained a sufficiently high standard to be commonly used in the Department. Its use in the Department is therefore sanctioned and recommended."

NEVER, observes the "Pioneer" could it have occurred to an Indian poet to give utterance to the sentiment that "the policeman's lot is not a happy one." Two nights ago the District Superintendent of Police at Rangoon acting on information received, instituted a search among the habitations of his myrmidons, some of whom it appears were suspected of being in possession of property which they had rescued in a recent fire and had omitted to give any account of. The result of this surprise visit was that one constable was found to have notes in his box to the value of Rs. 1,000, a savings bank book which showed a balance of Rs. 400, and receipts which disclosed that like a good husband or brother he had remitted several hundreds more to those he had left behind in India. For a man on twelve or sixteen rupees a month this would seem to be a comfortable little nest egg; and yet we have heard of committees sitting to discuss whether the service in the police cannot be made more attractive.

IT will be remembered writes a contemporary that in January last we published a telegram from Bangalore, in which it was stated that one Colin White, formerly a guard on the North-Western Railway, had been arrested by the Bangalore police, at the request of Inspector Bridges of the Punjab Police on duty at Trevandrum in the Travancore State. The accused was arrested on a charge of theft, he having, it is alleged, stolen a despach box, containing currency notes and other valuable papers, belonging to a passenger travelling between Amritsar and Dhariwal in September last. The stolen notes were traced and recovered by Inspector Bridges at Tinnevelly, Quilon and Alleppy on the Malabar Coast. White was sent up for trial before Mr. J. M. Douie, Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur. Here the accused claimed to be tried as a European British subject, but stated that he did not want a jury. The magistrate, after hearing all the evidence for the prosecution, and recording the prisoner's statement, who admitted that he had sent the curreney notes to his mother at Trevandrum, was charged by the magistrate under Sections 379, 411, and 403 of the Indian Penal Code, and committed for trial at the sessions. The accused in his statement to the Court said he gave Rs. 100 to guard May, with whom he was living, out of the money received from the cashing of the notes at Travancore.

IT is proposed to publish in Royal quarto in twelve parts, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained, an Index to the names in the "Mahabharata" with short explanations compiled by S. Sorensen Ph. D. author of "Om Mahabharatas" stilling iden Indiske Literature, etc. The book will be of enormous value to many branches of Indian study. Mr. Sorensen's Index will not only contain reference to all the names in the Mahabharata resembling in this respect the excellent indices of Fitz Edward Hall, to Wilson's translation of the Vishnu Purana of Professor Oldenberg to Vinaya Pitaka of Dr. Dines Andersen to the Jataka of Tawney to the Katha-Saritsagara and Edward Muller's Glossary of Pali Propere names but it has been deemed advisable that the reference should be accompanied by a short explanation (in English) showing at a glance the nature of the reference and only those totally barren will be left to stand alone. In this way the loss of time which would be occasioned if those who use the Index had to search for every reference in the original guided only by the numbers will be saved. In this respect the Index may be compared with Orelli's Onomasticon Tullianum. Professor Fausboll expresses himself in the following manner with regard to Dr. Sorensen's book. The present work of Dr. Sorensen fills a blank that ought to have been filled up long ago. It is constructed on an excellent plan and as Dr. Sorensen has been for more than twenty years occupied with Indian studies and particularly with the Mahabharata, this circumstance is a guarantee that he is able to execute the work properly. The work will form a volume of about 1100 pages royal quarto and orders for the same are now being registered by D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Secretary of State has given his sanction to the Bill for the entailment, or rather the settlement, of estates of Talukdars in Oudh, which has been submitted to him by the Government of these Provinces. We may accordingly expect to see the measure introduced into the N.-W. P. Legislative Council at an early date says the local paper. The new project is a complement of the legislation already before the Council in the form of the Court of Wards Bill. The settlement which it provides for will only be admitted in the case of estates that are clear of debt, or if indebted by arrangement with the creditors: while the Court of Wards Bill is designed to improve the machinery, for freeing estates of their encumbrances. The effect of the two measures together will be to build up a barrier against the alienation of land, and when Oudh is done with, we may with some probability expect to see Sir Antony MacDonnell's protective legislation extended to the North-West Provinces proper.

THE Attorney-General has appointed Mr. R. D. Muir, of the South-Eastern Circuit, one of the two junior counsel to the Treasury at the Central Criminal Court, in succession to Mr. Horace Avory, who became one of the two senior counsel there on the creaton of Mr. C. F. Gill as a Queen's Counsel.

BY the death of Lieutenant-Colonel John Joyner, which has just taken place in Aberdeen, there passes away another of the original "Thin Red Line" The gallant colonel, who had the distinction of having risen from the ranks, joined the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders in 1840. On the outbrek of the Crimean war his regiment was ordered to proceed for active, eervice, and during 1857-58 Colonel Joyner shared in all the hadships of that memorable campaign, taking part in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, the expeditions to Kertch and Yenikalie, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, in one of which engagements he was slightly wounded by the bursting of a shell. While in the Crimea he received his commission as quartermaster, and on returning to this country in June 1856 his bravery was acknowledged by the presentation of the Crimean medal with three clasps. He also received the Turkish medal and the French war decoration for valour and discipline. In 1857 the 93rd embarked for China, but the Indian Mutiny having in the mean time broken out the regiment was ordered to land at Calcutta, and Colonel Joyner was present at the relief of Lucknow, at Cawnpore, and other engagements. For his gallantry at Lucknow he was awarded the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps. In March 1870 he returned with his regiment to Aberdeen, and having for the next ten years discharged the duties of paymaster he retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in October 1880.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN HINA.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED WHEN THE BRITISH PUBLIC DISAPPROVE.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The "Times" in an article, this morning, says the Chinese Government cannot be allowed to ignore Sir Claude Macdonald's protests, and that the British public is entitled to demand that no arbitrary administrative changes in China can be tolerated affecting any enterprise in which British capital has been invested, mainly on the virtual recommendation of the British Government.

THE FILIPINO GOVERNMENT.

DENOUNCING AMERICAN TREACHERY AND BRUTE FORCE.

Reuter telegraphing from Hong Kong, says the Filipino Government proclaims to the civilised world its intention to fight to the death against American treachery and brute force.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S ILLNESS VERY SERIOUS.

A "New York" despatch received this morning, says that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is unconscious.

ACTION AGAINST FRENCH ROYALISTS.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS IMPLICATED.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

Acting under the instructions of the Premier, M. Dupuy, the Paris police have raided the residences of a number of prominent Royalists and seized voluminous correspondence.

Letters from the Duc D'Orleans to his supporters were seized at the residence of his Secretary.

AMERICAN ANNEXATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE FLAG HOISTED.

A United States gunboat has hoisted the American flag and occupied the island of Cebu in the Philippines, the insurgents withdrawing to the hills with their guns.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KHALIFA.

WITHIN REACH OF OMDURMAN.

Despatches from the Soudan report that the Dervishes recently fired upon a gunboat which was going to Fashoda.

The Khalifa is believed to be within 160 miles of Omdurman.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day and the s. s. India, for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The business at the Legislative Council next Friday will, probably, comprise the passing of the Carriers Bill, which limits to six months, the period within which suits can be brought against the Inland Steamer Companies for loss of articles in transit; also the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Court Fees Bill, which, however, is of less interest than expected, as it is understood that the measure will be limited to the enforcement of law relating to probate as it already stands, the question of lightening the succession duties on Native Christians being left to be considered separately hereafter.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenants E. J. Dobbin and H. Herrick A. M. C. from Home, are posted to Bombay Command.

Surgeon General Taylor P. M. O. India elect, is expected by the mail at Bombay, about the 1st proximo, and makes a tour in Northern India, visiting Lucknow, Bareilly Meerut, Umballa, Meean Meer, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, before proceeding to Simla.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras and party left, to-day, by train from Barrackpore for Darjiling, whence they return on the 2nd proximo.

THE BEZWADA-MADRAS RAILWAY.

It is officially notified that the Bezwada-Madras Railway has been opened for passenger traffic into Madras.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

FOOTBALL AND CRICKET TOURNAMENTS.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 27.

Hyderabad has seldom, if ever, betrayed so much interest and excitement as it did to-day, when the 19th Hussars met the Cheshires in the finals in the Secunderabad Football Tournament, which was inaugurated in 1896, and was open to all India for a cup, valued at Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Nizam. All Hyderabad turned out "en bloc" to witness the game, among the spectators being the his Highness the Nizam, Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden, General Sir Montague and Lady Gerard, and every officer in the garrison.

The 19th Hussars, contrary to expectation, beat the Cheshires by 2 goals to 1, the reverse of what occurred in connection with the recent Madras Football Tournament, which the Cheshires won from the West Ridings in the finals.

At the close of the play, Sir Trevor Plowden congratulated the winners, and praised the play of the Cheshires whom he exhorted not to lost heart over their defeat.

Silver medals wore then presented by the Nizam to the Hussars, team. The cup will be presented when it arrives from the Dorsets, who won it in 1896.

The cup for the Cricket Tournament, presented by H. E. the Prime Minister, was presented to the Cheshirers' eleven by Lady Plowden at the same time.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Canton (extra) left here for Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay, for Trieste, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The Austrian Lloyds's s. s. Gisela, from Japan, left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

The German East African Line s. s. Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 26th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67
Bar Silver 27 3-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE POONA MURDER PROSECUTIONS.

PRISONERS COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MONDAY, FEB. 27.

The case against Balkrishna, Wasudeo and Ranade was resumed before Mr. Carvalho, this afternoon. Mr. Venkatram Rajaram Bakshi, Brahmin, chief interpreter and translator to the Chief Magistrate's Court was first examined. He identified the signature on the confession made by Balkrishna before Mr. Sanders-Slater, on the 25th ultimo, and which was published *in extenso* in our issue of Friday, the 24th instant. He said that he was present on the 28th January when Mr. Balkrishna was brought before Mr. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. There were no police present at the time. Witness acted as translator. The Magistrate put down the questions and answers which were interpreted by witness. He identified the signature of Mr. Slater. He was shown the statement which we have already published in detail. Witness recognised it. Prisoners were asked if they had any questions to ask.

Wasudeo wanted to see the signature on the confession. This was shown him.

On Balkrishna being asked if he had questions to ask he said that what he stated to the Magistrate is true.

Dr. Joseph Dias, House Surgeon at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in Bombay said that on the 22nd June 1897 he was in the Sassoon Hospital. He remembered Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst being brought in. One was in a scarlet uniform; the other in a black evening dress. Lieutenant Sargent brought Lieutenant Ayerst. He found Mr. Rand in the reception room and helped to remove Lieutenant Ayerst's body to the mortuary room as he was dead. The deceased had a wound on the back of the head and blood was oozing.

Mr. Guider Assistant-Superintendent of Police said:—Mr. Fleming handed him the pellets found in Mr. Ayerst,s brain and they were produced at the inquiry before the Magistrate in the case against Damodher on 3rd July. Doctor McConaghy handed two of four pellets found in Mr. Rand's body. Appa Gopal, victoria driver, who had given evidence before the Magistrate and in the Sessions Court was now not to be found in Poona, but his statement had been recorded by Mr. Bonus.

Wasudeo asked that Appa Gopal's evidence might be read out. This was done by the translator.

Mr. Michael Kennedy, Superintendent of Police said he had been in charge of the case. He was present on the 30th September 1897 when the arms were found by Ramjee Pandu in a well in Londe's compound. Witness identified the signature on the punchnama. The well had been pointed out by Damodher who made a statement before it was dragged. He was present when Chapekar's house was searched.

The body of Mr. Ayerst remained in the mortuary room till after the *post mortem*. Drs. Heath and McConaghy performed the examination. He was present and saw several fragments of bone on the right side of the brain, two pieces of metal and small shot in the right frontal lobe. Mr. Rand was unconscious but living. He removed his clothes, put him to bed and called for Drs. Heath and McConaghy. Mr. Rand remained in hospital till he died on the the 3rd July. He was never in a condition to make a statement. He was present at Mr. Rand's *post mortem*. Death was due to gunshot wounds. Some pellets were found in the body. Drs. J. P. Barry, and Collis Barry and the late-Surgeon General were also present at the *post-mortem* Mr. Ayerst's death was also caused by gunshot wounds. From the appearance of the clothes of Mr. Rand it appeared that the shot had been fired from close quarters.

Accused asked no questions.

Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, said: Damodher was present at all the searches. The proclamation for the arrest of the Chapekars was made by witness. When Appa Gopal's statement was taken against Damodher, it was not known where Balkrishna was. He knew the handwriting of Mr. Heaton, the Private Secretary, who was on furlough. Witness identified the letter written by Mr. Heaton enclosing another containing a piece of cloth. The letter and cloth had been in his possession ever since. The letters and cloth were put in. One letter to the Governor runs as follows:—"The writer does not know English well, but was necessary. It is not our custom to send letters, but we are obliged to send this, because the credit of murdering the two Europeans is given to "cafars" of Poona. You may examine the signs and convince yourselves. We have nothing to do with these things. We left one axe, the handle of which is short and of bamboo, two swords, and one stone to hide. The swords are covered with a white cloth. We have sent a piece of it. The light sword has its handle figure of gold. The sheath of the heavier sword has silver at its end. The heavier sword is more shinning than the other light sword. We had been determinad, according to orders of the Kurars. At the time of the Jubilee we knew neither Mr. Rand nor anybody else. Though you will give thousands of rupees and apply the whole army to find us, you will not get at us. Suppose when you receive this letter we are reached safely.—(Signed) Gazi, dated 25th June 1897. On the back of the letter was written "Treasure this well."

Witnesscontinued: The lighter sword had certain gold devices on the handle. He had compared them with those described in the letter. He also compared the cloth of the sword, and found it to correspond with it. The scabbard of the heavier sword has silver tip. The axe had a bamboo handle. On the 4th February, Balkrishna had been taken to the hill, in the limits of a village of Erandowne. Two pellets were extracted from a babul tree. The tree was in an unfrequented part.

Mr. Karmurkar, Sheristadar in the City Magistrate's Court, said: I was present when Wasudeo made his statement. I correctly took it down in the language in which he spoke. One confession was put in. Ranade also made a statement. Accused put no questions.

The confessions made by Wasudeo, Ranade and Balkrishna were read out and admitted to be true. Those of the two first named accused were the same as published at the time of their trial. Balkrishna was affected greatly, while his brother's and Ranade's statements were read out and tried hard to check his tears. When his turn came he answered in a firm voice, giving his name and occupation. His confession was read, and on being questioned by the Court said that his confession was true, but wished to say that his brother Wasudeo's and Ranade's were false. He had shot Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, and they (his brother and Ranade) had, therefore, taken blood of the Dravids for nothing.

By the Court: Who was with you at the time?—My brother Damodher.

The Magistrate then framed charges under section 302 I. P. C. against each of the three prisoners, charging them, first, with the murder of Mr. Rand and, secondly, with the murder of Lieut. Ayerst.

The three prisoners were removed under a strong escort from the Farashkhana to Yerowda Jail late in the evening.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

A RETURN OF THE COLD WEATHER.

THE PROSPECTS OF PORT CANNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

A DISTINCT return of the cold weather, due it would seem to a fresh fall of snow in the Himalayas, has marked the last few days in Calcutta, and everyone has welcomed the respite which has meant postponement of the inevitable day when punkahs will have to go up. The lull in social doings which Lent annually brings has been accentuated this year by the temporary indisposition of the popular hostess of Government House whose enforced absence from functions at which her Excellency would otherwise have presided has been much regretted. A good deal has nevertheless been going on. On the 18th was the Presidency Athletic meeting, which grows each year in importance, the while 21st saw the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the 22nd the arrival of the Governor of Madras in Calcutta, and the 23rd Lady Lockhart's reception at Fort William events which have all been fully chronicled in your columns.

Two very important matters have been under discussion in the Viceroy's Council during the past ten days. These are the Contract Act, which was passed into law on 17th instant, and the Court Fees Bill, which will most probably he put through next Friday. The first is yet another attempt to protect the debtor from the usurer. It was argued, in the course of the debate, that this measure was by no means certain to be an unmixed boon. Mr. Rees showed there was considerable risk of making loans harder to procure by interference between the cultivator and *bania*, while Sir Griffith Evans indicated that the new Bill is liable in some cases to restrict rather than extend the powers already possessed by Courts for revising unjust bargains. Sir Macworth Young, on the other hand, was quoted as fearing that the subordinate judiciary could not always be trusted to exercise the authority vested in them with discretion. From the very enumeration of these objections, however, it will be seen that they a dood deal vitiate each other, and, upon the whole, the change in the law is welcomed, as tending to the reduction of a very real evil by enabling unconscionable contracts to be easier set aside in cases where the parties concerned have not dealt with each other upon equal terms. The other measure is at first sight of less importance, since it nominally does but prevent the evasion of what are practically succession dues which have long been payable. So general has this evasion been where property of Native Christians is concerned, however, that the Bill is said to practically have the effect of imposing a new tax upon the inheritance. The recommendations of the Select Committee are not yet published, but the view that seems likely to prevail is that the intention of the existing law must be enforced, the question of reducing the succession tax, which now amounts to something like two per cent. in the case of Native Christians and Anglo-Indians, being left to be decided hereafter upon its merits. The procedure proposed is to make the fees payable in advance in the case of applications for letters of probate, as is already done where succession certificates are concerned—an arrangement which is fair enough so far as it goes, though it may be found necessary hereafter to reduce the amount of these fees, if the contention can be substantiated that they place Christians in a less favourable position in this respect than Hindus and Mahomedans.

The new Calcutta General Hospital buildings are being pushed on with rapidity. The first storey of one great block which will hold more than a hundred patients is already constructed, and its upper floors are expected to be finished next cold weather—possibly as early as November. The second ward will not be ready for patients until later, while the building to accommodate the large number of nurses who will be required under the new scheme has still to be planned. But pressure upon the hospital generally will be greatly relieved by next cold weather when the first block comes to be opened, and, splendidly equipped as it is for the applicat on of all the newest forms of surgical treatment, it will be an incalculable boon to the planting and European community generally, who have hitherto had to send their sick to the miserably ill-adapted and badly found building which has done duty as the General European Hospital of the capital of India.

The news that over £100,000 of the capital of the Simla Kalka Railway has been subscribed and £400,000 underwritten should ensure the construction of this important line, which has so long been needed to break through the isolation in which the Government of India have hitherto been wrapped for seven months of the year at Simla. Little importance now attaches to the half heartedness with which the concern is said to have been received by the investing public at home, for it is not to be supposed that matters having been allowed to get so far, the Government of India will insist on the whole of its pound of flesh in the matter, if the stipulations in the bond should prove unreasonable. In a case of this kind the principle of live and let live is obviously to the interest of all concerned, and it is inconceivable that so promising a concern, which is undoubtedly capable of paying a reasonable return upon the capital invested, can now under any circumstances be allowed to be either wrecked or further indefinitely postponed through stinting in the comparatively unimportant concessions it requires to make it a success, the concessionaire in the case being the very Government to whose efficiency the railway will so materially contribute. The future of the line therefore may be looked upon as secure, and the principal question of interest in connection with it now becomes how soon it is likely to be completed.

As has already been pointed out in your columns the expectation expressed by one of your contemporaries that Calcutta's export trade in coal will shortly be transferred to Port Canning is premature. The supposition is apparently based upon the fact that the Public Works member of Council recently inspected Port Canning in company with certain officials of the East Indian Railway who, it is well known, have long been considering the question of the establishment of a coaling station of their own upon the Calcutta side of the river. From this, however, to the supposition that Port Canning will be adopted, or indeed that any arrangement will be made other than that which is already in force, is a somewhat long step. One difficulty alone which would have to be faced would probably take years to adjust. This is the supply of cooly labour, which is not to be had at present upon the spot and would have to be imported, to begin with, and probably recruited afterwards, owing to sickness amongst the coolies, if the area should prove to be anything like as malarious as has been alleged. It is, besides this, a matter of the greatest importance, and if the trade of the port of Calcutta is to be eventually relieved of the heavy imposts it now bears, that the Port Commissioners should keep the whole of the traffic in their own hands Any other arrangement must necessarily divert a portion of the dues into the hands of middlemen, thereby increasing the total sum which has in the end, to be paid for the facilities afforded. When it is added that the Port Canning scheme was not even mentioned at the recent annual Chamber of Commerce meeting at which the question of coal shipment was very fully discussed, it will be seen how much in the air the whole proposal is. Like the Central Railway Station for Calcutta it may or may not have advantages that will commend it to certain sections of the trade, but quite apart from the difficulties of navigation in the Mutla, and the inconvenience of sending ships all the way to Port Canning to load, a great change of the kind could not be introduced at short notice, especially when it runs counter to what has been for years, and with reason, the accepted policy of the port.

Referring to the extent of the coal trade of Calcutta it is interesting to notice that the exports for the year ending 31st December 1898 were 12,19,962 (more roughly a million and a quarter) tons. Of this enormous total no less than 6,52,712 tons were shipped through the Kidderpore Docks. The loading capacity of the coaling berths at the Docks, however, is equal to far more than this. In proof of this statement it is only necessary to turn to what happened last November. In the thirty days of that month 1,09,000 tons were shipped. Supposing this rate to have been continued through the year, the total handled would have been twelve instead of eight lakhs of tons. Even this does not represent what the capacity of the coaling berths will shortly be, for in November when the shipments happened to be unusually heavy, only one berth in the Tidal Basin and three in No. 2 dock were working. Since then the yard at the coal jetties has been altered and considerably improved, and the jetties have been extended and made continuous so as to be now capable of berthing four vessels instead of three. With the dumping accommodation available, there is room to store 80,000 tons of coal, and the facilities for loading having been improved, owing to the jetties having made continuous and additional gangways supplied, more expeditious loading is possible. It is anticipated under these circumstances, that the average day's loading per vessel will shortly be brought up to fifteen hundred tons. That this is no fanciful expectation is shown by the actual fact that no less than two thousand six hundred tons were quite recently put on to one of the British India steam Navigation Company's steamers in ten hours. It would of course be unfair to suppose that what can be done in an exceptional case like the last named can be continued all round. Even the more moderate estimate of fifteen hundred tons, however, works out to an enormous total in the course of the year, after making allowance for berths standing idle at one time and a rush of work taking place at another. With the further berths which the Port Commissioners propose to put up, therefore, there will be ample accommodation at Kidderpore to meet any increase in the export trade for very many years to come, and yet more extension can be made should the demand at any time warrant it.

Means will no doubt also be found eventually at Kidderpore, as they have at home, for tipping coal into a vessel, direct from the trucks. The time for this improvement, however, has not yet come, for so long as Indian rolling stock continues to be, as it now is, of diverse patterns, and insufficient even at that, and so long as more than half a vessel's coal has to be brought down to the docks before she is berthed and while another vessel is still loading, expensive mechanical appliances are out of the question and the present system of loading by coolies will continue to be the cheapest.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW APPOINTMENT

THE following notification was published in a "Government Gazette" (extraordinary) last evening.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr G T Burke, M Inst C E of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr P C H Snow, C I E, I C S to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Arbitration Bill and the Carriers Bill will probably be passed. The Law Member will move for a practically fresh Select Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, which has been before the Council for years without any progress being made. The Bill will certainly not be advanced much this year, but Mr. Chalmers wishes the Select Committee to consider what to be done with it. It may in his opinion, be considerably modified and with his large experience he should be able at least to give it a push on. Legislation is certainly badly wanted on this subject in India. As regards the other business before the Legislative Council the Cantonments House Accommodation Bill may possibly have to be left over; but the following Bills will be passed, the Currency Notes Forgery, Court Fees, and Glanders and Farcy Bills. If the principle of consolidation is adhered to a Bill for consolidating and amending the law relating to prisoners may also be introduced and passed. The Religious Endowments Bill in its present form is scarcely likely to be proceeded with. Eight Acts have been passed so far during the current session and three or four more may be counted upon as maturing for final disposal.

THE CONTINUOUS POSTAL DELIVERY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We cannot but feel grateful for the new system of frequent daily postal deliveries in the Fort. The trial of the system is given only to the Fort and its northerly and southerly vicinities with all the praiseworthy efforts that should ensure success. From the fact of several new post pillars being erected in prominent positions in different places in the Fort it appears that the postal authorities are already sanguine as to the result of the trial. For the sake of our own advantage let us heartily wish them success. Were it not for such hopeful symptoms shown I should have thought that the trial was failing and I should have asked permission to suggest that the scheme should be tried at Mandvie and Market where business people remain working till about 9 p.m. But I beg leave to suggest that the present number of 16 deliveries daily in the Fort may be reduced to 11, thus:—7, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 o'clock. The first delivery at 7 o'clock in the morning is sufficient for all practical purposes, as all letters accumulated overnight would be delivered then. Between 7 and 10 o'clock a sufficient number of letters can not be expected to accumulate for hourly deliveries. Hourly deliveries during business hours (between 10 and 6 o'clock) we will be thankful for. And a last delivery at 8 o'clock may be deemed quite sufficient for the present at any rate. It may be remembered that the business locality of the Fort is its south part, containing banks and mercantile firms large and small, to whom the four postal deliveries, viz., 10, 11, 12, and 2 o'clock in the morning and the three in the evening (6, 7, and 8 o'clock), are not, I think, of any practical advantage, as they do not open for business till 10 o'clock in the morning and do not remain open after 6 o'clock in the evening. Eleven deliveries as I have taken the liberty to suggest will, I think, be sufficient for all localities in Bombay however busy.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

Feb. 24.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

THE following are the best scores in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association, Matches VII, VIII, and IX, fired at Coorla on the morning of the 26th instant:—

MATCH VII.—The Highland Challenge Cup value Rs. 150, presented by Messrs. William Stasher and Sons, through their agents Messrs. C. S. Phillimore and Co., Bombay. If won twice by same Competitor to remain his property. Won once each by Corporal Pennington, Gunner McCormack, Bombardiers Tooth and Robbins. Additional prizes presented by Messrs. Rogers and Co. Ranges 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each range, Bisley marking.

	200.	500.	Total.
Gunner J R Allen	29	33	62
Bombardier Tooth	27	29	56
Trumpeter King	28	26	54
Gunner Osborn	31	27	58
Gunner A H Muir	29	24	53
Bombardier Johnson	26	25	51
Gunner R Green	27	24	51
Gunner Holden	24	26	50
Gunner Thomason	28	24	50

number of entries 31.

MATCH VIII.—The Commandant's Prize value Rs. 100 presented by Major G. W. Roughton, A. D. C., Commanding B. V. R. Ranges 200 and 300 yards, 7 shots at each range Bisley marking.

	200	300	Total.
Sergeant-Major Owens*	28	26	54*
Bombardier Tooth	29	22	51
Bombardier Johnson	27	23	50
Gunner Moulton	28	21	49
Trumpeter King	27	21	48
Sergeant Wood	27	21	48
Gunner J R Allen	29	19	48
Gunner G Brown	23	24	47
Sergeant Pinder	23	24	47

Number of Entries 31,

*Maligible for prize, as a recordsl for Championship medal.

MATCH IX—The Running Man. Ranges 200 yards. Competitors to fire 5 shots at a Running Man. Moving across their front. Hits and ricochets to count 1 point each. Ranges 200 yards, 1st prize presented by the Lieut. General Commanding the forces Bombay additional prizes presented by the B V A Members of the Army and Navy Stores.

Gunner R Green	3	Bombardier Johnson ...	2
Corporal Symonds	3	Sergt Instructor Staples	2
Gunner Osborn	2	Corporal McAlpine	2

Number of strikes 16.

The following are the best aggregates in Matches I or II, V, VI, VII and VIII.

Gunner J R Allen	233a	Sergt Pinder	212
Bombdr Johnson	228b	Sergt Major Owens	223
Trumpeter King	224	Corporal Rhodes	233
Bombdr Tooth	217	Gunner Thomson	220
Gunner Muir	213	Gunner Osborn	225

a Champion ship Gold Medal. b Silver Medal.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SPECULATION FEVER IN AMERICA.

THE Liverpool friends of Messrs. Tata and Co., in their letter of the 9th instant report on the state of their Cotton market as under:—

During the past week our market has fluctuated a good deal in sympathy with New York.

The Manchester trade is very quiet, and the labour troubles in Lancashire are far from settled. The weavers' demand for an increase of 10 per cent has been refused and the Oldham spinners who had reduced their demand from 5 per cent to 2·91 per cent. fared no better but all the same we do not think a strike probable.

The spurt in New York on Monday last was caused by precipitate covering of the *bear* commitments of a large cotton shipping company in Georgia. Numerous failures of small shippers in Texas are mentioned; they seem to have sold forward at extremely low prices to European spinners who will now be unable to get their shipments and will have to buy in the open market at an advance of something like 3-8d. per lb. This again demonstrates to our spinner friends the advisability of only buying from Alshippers or else of covering their requirements temporarily by the purchase of Futures in this market. Liverpool offers every choice quality in abundance and Futures can be exchanged against the actual cotton when wanted whereas the profit on Futures contracts accruing in a rising market can any time be secured in cash.

"In spite of slight breaks and stampedes the New York "bulls" are piling their long "commitments up, and the final crash will be all the more disastrous.

"The Liverpool stock is still increasing, and there is now already sufficient cotton in this port to supply all the wants of Lancashire and a brisk export trade until the end of this season.

"Mr. Ellison has discovered a mistake in the Continental stocks as given by the official Liverpool circular the actual stock being larger to the extent of 100000 B. S.

Mr. Neill sees no reason to reduce his large estimate of 113 3-4 millions for the commerical crop. We ourselves constantly hear of large quantities of cotton still in the fields, and all this cotton is sure to be gathered as soon as the weather permits.

Referring to the talk about exhaustion, we well remember having heard this in former years but we have not forgotton that very often the movement would suddenly increase and falsify all calculations based on temporarily reduced receipts.

The weather will no doubt clear up sufficiently to allow of all necessary farm work being taken in hand. There is a good two months time before planting begins in earnest, and until then we are sure to see more favorable weather.

At the present high price the farmers will not be able to withstand the temptation of planting again as much as they possibly can in spite of all conventions to the contrary.

"The reports from America, which by the way were were written during the excitement prevailing some ten to fifteen days ago, are almost all very bullish.

"A valued correspondent writes from New York:—'I feel convinced that Europe will get a shock when it sees how little cotton there is left in the interior. A friend tells me that some planter friends of his are going in for hemp, etc, this year, as they have lost too much in cotton. Acreage will be reduced almost everywhere except in Texas, where new lands are got under cultivation every year, and possibly there the acreage will be as big as ever, although I hear that in the Northern sections they are planting a good deal of wheat on last year's cotton land. People here are turning very bullish and so perhaps we are high enough now but my humble opinion is that if Europe gets to hear the truth, or to be more exact, if Europe gets to believe in the above mentioned facts, we might have a further very sudden jump.'"

"To be quite impartial we also give you copy of a letter which we have received from a well-informed Galveston correspondent:—

"After watching the market carefully since the beginning of the year, I come to the conclusion that it is ripe for an advance to 3½d. and probably to 3 3-4d. during the next three months. My reasons for the belief are Firstly:—That it is now evident that the Texas crop will not exceed 3½ millions, and the total crop 10 3-4 millions bales. The exhaustion in Texas is greater than I have known it here at this time of the year during the last ten years. In the Atlantic states the yearly October frosts to have curtailed the corp for more than was believed at the time. Besides this crop will contain nearly a million bales of undesirable stuffs which it will be hard to force into consumption. Secondly.—The American industrial situation, which was in a desperate condition for the past few years has completely changed. American spinners will be eager buyers from now on, will take at least a quarter of a million bales more than they did last year. Spinners taking since the 1st September to date are so far 250,000 B-S in excess of last year, and since they amounted to a total of 10,000,000 B-S out of the last crop, they are likely to be nearly 11,000,000 B-S this year. The result will be clear with a crop 10 3-4 millions, there will be a decrease in the visible American at the end of the season of 250,000 B S instead of the large in crease predicted by Neill. Thirdly.—This demonstrates that the world will want 11 millions bales crops in future in order to keep prices at the very low level of 5 C for Middling at the Southern ports, or say 3d in Liverpool. The two past seasons have been phenominal, and it is not likely that the coming crop will furnish another monstre yield I look for forward for an advance to 3 3 4, regardless of the prospects of the next crop."

We are quite prepared to admit that if the present unfavorable weather continues until well into the planting season, even the present immense supplies would not be able to keep the market down, but the weather is an unknown quantity, and as regards supplies we are dealing with a fact patent to every body.

"People here begin to reduce their crop estimates, and at present the talk is of 10 3-4 millions only. The bear interest is consequently reduced a good deal in New York as well as here, while the long interest is rapidly increasing. This of course will eventually prove the source of considerable weakness.

We have never believed in 12 millions, but we think that with the very large surplus taken over from last season, and the present crop of say only 11 millions, we have far too much for any possible consumption. If prices are maintained and lifted to a higher level by speculation and bullish talk, down they will have to come again, for only maternally lower prices at 3d. and under will stimulate consumption and induce spinners to buy freely in excess of their requirements.

It is impossible to say how long the peculative fever in America will last, but in our opinion it is quite safe to sell short at every big advance."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE VEDANTA IN THE WEST.

LAST evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, Madame Marie Louise, of Chicago, who arrived here by the last English mail steamer, delivered a lecture on "The Vedanta: its prospects in the West." The audience was composed mostly of Hindus, with a few Parsees and Mahomedans. On the platform were accommodated the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, Messrs N. V. Gokhale, S. S. Setlur, K. L. Desai, Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, K. R. Cama, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Keshavdas Cullidandas, J. S. Sanzgiri, etc. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Parakh seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade was called to the chair. The chairman introduced the lecturer as a lady who had learned to appreciate the Vedanta not only in a theoretical sense, but also in practical life. The lecturer, greeting those present as brothers and sisters of India," said she had come to them in order to study their Vedas amongst them, to see their national manners and customs, and to investigate them for herself in order that she might expound the Vedanta in America. The Vedanta, she said, was simply one of the aspects of religion. Religion was but one, indivisible. There was but one God; and there was but one truth; and that was Brahma. Religion did not consist in ceremonies; it was one principle that was indivisible. It was as great a unit as Brahma was. There was but one truth; and that was Brahma; there was but one life, and that was Brahma; and there was but one consciousness; and that was Brahma, and that all was one. The Hindu people who were faithful the their religious preceptors knew this from the time of the Vedanta. Unity, the lecture remarked, was the essence of religion. Separateness was impracticable; the Shankracharya had inculcated non-separateness. Religion was the law of the perfect, the law of the beautiful; and man, who was free, must raise his mind to the vibrations of the soul, which was infinite. The lecturer expatiated on the truths taught in the Vedanta. The Hindus, or some of them at any rate, were forgetting its teachings; were lapsing into materialism; and they required at the present day to be reminded of the teachings of the Vedanta as much as the West. She had been through the States of America preaching the Vedanta for four years; and it was the highest philosophy and the loftiest religion that could be placed before any people Emerson had appreciated its beauties, and was one of its interpreters. (Loud cheers.)

At the close of the lecture, the chairman said Madame Louise had to go to other parts of India that evening, and they could not detain her. At the same time they were bound to express their thanks to her for the beautiful lessons she had taught them that evening in eloquent language. She had shown how the highest wisdom of the East and the highest thought of the West were trying to approach each other. He (the chairman) had been asked to present to Madame Louise the box he held in his hands, containing a copy of the Bhagvat Gita in appreciation of the great service she had done to the cause of religion and higher philosophy.

Madame Louise made a suitable acknowledgement for the present. Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

WITH THE HOUNDS.

RUGBY AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEB, 16.

THE acceptances for the Spring Handicaps are very satisfactory, but the assumption that unusually big fields for these events may confidently be expected does not appear to be warranted, as some stables are very largely represented, so that there must be a considerable cutting-up at the finish. I hear that Cap Martin will undergo a special preparation for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap, and the course there will just suit him. Winsome Charteris will go for the City and Suburban, and I am told that the Duke of Westminster intends to have Batt trained for the Chester Cup. As to the Lincolnshire Handicap, Berzak will be near winning if he is "slipped" for this race. Mr. de Rothschild has no fewer than five horses left in, of which Jaquemart or Vatel will prove the best. The defeat of Manifesto at Gatwick has not dislodged him from his high place in the Grand National betting. The horse was not half fit, and he ran quite as well as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. I do not much fancy the chance of Manifesto for the Aintree race, and prudent people will carefully leave this event alone until after the Lincolnshire Handicap has been decided.

I hear a very poor account of the Duke of Portland's two-year-olds at Kingsclere, and they do not compare well with those of the Duke of Westminster in the same stable, which are a remarkably good lot. If the Carbines turn out failures the ridiculous and fatuous Australian "boom" will fizzle out ignominously. It has been all very much of a job from beginning to end. The Duke of Portland will do well not to hurry on this stock of his Australian sire, and probably the best policy would be to abandon all idea of training these animals for their two-year-old engagements. They do not appear likely to come early to maturity, but if they are allowed the time which they manifestly require they may distinguish themselves at three-years-old and four-years-old.

Widespread regret has been aroused by the intelligence that Tom Firr, the famous Quorn huntsman, has been obliged to resign his post, owing to ill-health. This is all the more to be regretted as his impaired state of health is immediately due to a bad fall taken while carrying out his duties as huntsman during the past cubbing season. Tom Firr's first connection with the Quorn dates from thirty-five years ago, when he acted for a season as second whipper-in under Mr. Clowes. After a turn in Scotland with Lord Eglinton, he became second whipper-in to Colonel Anstruther Thomson, and that famous Master of the Pytchley entertained a very high opinion of the young whipper-in's ability. Promotion to carry the horn with the North Warwickshire followed, and three years later he went to Mr. Coupland in a similar capacity, and began that long and successful career as huntsman to the Quorn which lasted for nearly twenty-seven years. Firr was quiet with his hounds, and seldom interfered with them at a check so long as there was a chance of their hitting off the line for themselves. He was invariably cool even under the pressure of the huge fields which follow the fortunes of the Quorn; in difficult circumstances he made up his mind on the instant, and his judgment was seldom at fault. As a breeder of hounds he had few rivals, and in performing his varied and often trying duties as huntsman he displayed unfailing courtesy to all with whom he came in contact. He carries with him on his retirement the good wishes of all Quornites, and fox-hunters will unite in wishing him a speedy restoration to health.

Changes of Mastership continue to be reported with unusual frequency, and they cannot be accepted as altogether satisfactory indications. The encroachments of wire, the closing of coverts on account of shooting requirements, increasing expenses with which revenues do not keep pace—all these difficulties have to be encountered by those who undertake the onerous duties of Master of Hounds. It is true that countries seldom remain vacant for so much as a season, and Masters are usually forthcoming when required. Frequent changes are, however, anything but beneficial, and it is to be regretted that the practice of taking hounds for only one or, possibly, two seasons is becoming more prevalent. Mr. John Hargreaves has given up the Cattistock hounds, after holding office for a couple of seasons; he was in all respects a capable Master, and his place will not be easily filled. Major de Freville, Master of the Cotswold, and the Hon. E. Portman, who presides over the Taunton Vale hunt, have sent in their resignations, but in each case there is reason to hope that their decision will be reconsidered.

In the Shires, as in many other distric

to have a winning chance in the first half Oldham had the substantial lead of three tries to nothing, and in the last minute of the game Davies added a fourth. The result is that Oldham go to the head of the table, being, equal with Salford in the matter of points—although they have a superior goal average—and having a match in hand. A win for Salford would have made all the difference in the world, but Broughton Rangers took the liberty of winning by a try to nothing. As was generally expected, it was a toughly contested game. The club doctor was much in evidence. There were repeated interruptions owing to injuries to players, and it was a game that an impartial spectator with no enthusiasm would have turned away from with disgust. It is the game that pays, however. The Rangers, it will be seen by a glance at the table, are, in a good position. They have a match in hand compared with Oldham, and two compared with Salford.

In Rugby football England will this year realise that she is anything but the predominant partner. Overwhelmed by Wales, she has been beaten by Ireland for the fourth time in succession. The Irishmen put new three-quarters in the field and beat the Englishmen at passing. The attempts of the visiting team at Dublin to pass were on the whole wretched. It must, however, be said that Taylor, on the muddy ground, played a really sound defensive game at half. The English forwards were an improvement on those that played at Swansea. They packed well and had the best of the tight scrummages, but in vain efforts to screw lost the ball and the Irishmen backing up smartly dribbled well and the stickier the ground became and the more it resembled a native bog the better they seemed pleased. The Irish threequarters frequently did some excellent work, and the outsides have certainly improved a great deal. Of the Englishmen little remains to be said. Rotherham was not a success. It is certainly remarkable that with the large number of clubs to select from a decent International fifteen cannot be selected. It can scarcely be that the area of selection is too wide. The obvious weakness of England at the present time lies in the fact that never have the Metropolitan clubs been able to play the new game. Their outsides have never mastered the mysteries of passing. The Universities have generally been in the same plight. Under Conway Rees and Baker the new game seemed to be likely to make headway at Oxford. But the matches for the most part are played against London clubs. When this state of affairs is altered England will once again be able to put a team into the field.

It is unfortunate for Wales that the match with Scotland had again to be postponed owing to frost. In the meantime the brothers James, the half-backs, have gone over bag and baggage to professionalism. Goodness only knows whether any more of the players will succumb. Owing to the class of men from whom the Welsh clubs draw their teams, it is quite clear that the best players will often be tempted away. There is equally no dout that professionalism in a veiled form exists among English amateur clubs. The movement cannot be repressed. The only thing to be done is to see that the genuine amateur is not crushed out of existence.

The Cambridge Captain, owing to indisposition, will be unable to play against Oxford on the 18th instant at the Queen's Club, and the side has been definitely made up as follows: W. Campbell (Clare), goal; A. E. Wilson (Pembroke) and W. S. Masterman (Christ's), backs; A. T. Coode (Jesus), F. D. Cautley (St. John's), and H. Vickers (Clare), halfbacks; A. R. Haig Brown and L. J. Moon (Pembroke), right; R. N. R. Blaker (Jesus), centre; T. S. Gosling (Trinity) and L. H. Wace (Pembroke), left. Old Blues.

Frost and thaw have interfered with the College athletic meetings at both Universities. In the Christ's open mile Graham ran from scratch and won in excellent time, having regard to the state of the ground. He must have fine staying power. In cross-country running the dates for the chief events are soon approaching. In the Junior race for South of the Thames clubs the winners were Reading. The London clubs whose training runs are taken on the London streets did not do well, and the Southwark Harriers were last but one in the list. I hope the juniors of this club will come on, as it was owing to this club that the ridiculous rule prohibiting London clubs training in streets went by the board. Hutchens, of Bexhill, just beat Harris, of Reading, for first place. In the North of the Thames race, at Wembley, the Thames Ironworks team was first. Silsby, of Hampstead, was the first runner home and Cornelius, of the winning club, was second.

In the fixture list given in "Golfing" the name of Oxford University is very prominent. From February 3 to March 28 there are altogether nineteen fixture, of which nine have Oxford University against them, and out of these eight are inter-club matches. One might naturally conclude that this form of competition had a special charm for the Oxonians, but a glance at the last fixture shows that on March 28 the Oxford and Cambridge match takes place at Sandwich. That is the true cause of this fondness for inter-club matches. By March 28 inter-club matches will have lost their terrors for the nervous members, for who gets nervous over an everyday occurrence?

The obituary list this week includes Mr. Charles Simpson Frail, the well-known racing official, which occurred on Wednesday at Wraysbury after a lingering illness. He was born in Shrewsbury 63 years ago, and in 1858 was admitted a solicitor. He was the youngest Coroner in England on his appointment to that office in Shrewsbury. He held it until 1869 when he had to take a more active part in the management of the racecourses at Shrewsbury and Windsor. In 1884 the Shrewsbury lease expired. Mr. Frall and his younger brother John Ernest were joint lessees of the courses at Windsor and Nortahmpton and Clerks of the Course there and at Manchester. Mr. Fraill was a promoter of and proprietor in the new course at Haydock Park, the inaugural meeting at which was postponed from last week until to-day and Friday. The Messrs. Frail were the first racecourse officials to be prosecuted for permitting beating on the course. It was at Nothampton and the charge was dismissed. Mr. Frail leaves fine sons. George Davidson, the well-known Derbyshire professional cricketer, died on Tuesday day of pneumonia following on a recent attack of influenza. Davidson, who was only thirty-two years of age, has for many seasons been one of the mainstays of the Derbyshire team, of which he was a popular member and shared with Storer the honour of being recognised as one of the best all-round cricketers the country has ever possessed. He made his first appearance in the team in the Season of 1886, and in 1895 accomplished to rare performance of making a thousand runs and taking over a hundred wickets, and the following year only missed by ten wickets recording a similar feat. His best individual score was 274, made against Lancashire at Manchester Davidson was born at Brimington, near Chesterfield, and his decease took place at Tilton, Staffordshire. He was on the staff of both the M.C.C. and Cambride University for some years.

BANK ROBBERY IN COLOMBO.

SHROFF ARRESTED.

A TELEGRAM dated Colombo, Monday, says: The local branch of the Bank of Madras has been robbed to the extent of about four lakhs of Rupees. Shroff named Ramalingam, a Tamil, has been arrested and placed in custody. The accused will be placed before the Court on Tuesday. So far as at present ascertained the defalcations amount to Rs. 4,18,000. The Shroff's house has been searched and certain document found but no money. The affair has occasioned considerable excitement in the Fort.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir Henry William Primrose, K.C.B., to succeed Mr. G. H. Murray as chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Another edition of Dickens is now announced by Messrs. Methuen. This time we are to have topographical illustrations, which should both add to the interest of Dickens's readers and make the books covetable by Londoners and antiquaries. It is time that the London of Dickens's day was secured Mr. E. H. New is the artist chosen for this task, and he will doubtless find plenty of contemporary engravings to help him to accuracy. The introductions are to be by Mr. George Gissing, which means that they will be minute and suggestive. The novels will also have topographical notes by Mr. F. G. Kitton.

IMPORTANT CASE TO SHIP OWNERS.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the Small Causes Court before Mr. C. W. Chitty Chief Judge, yesterday, the case of Anthony Mac Allister vs. the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company came up for hearing. Mr. P. Byrne of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

His Honour in delivering judgment said:—The plaintiff in this suit claims to recover from the defendant Company, a sum of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 870 as wages from the 18th September to the 14th December 1898; and the balance as damages for his alleged wrongful dismissal by the Company on the last mentioned date. The defendants in the first place plead satisfaction of all claims of the plaintiff on the 20th December 1898. They maintain that the plaintiff was not in their service after the 17th September. They say that if he was so, he was only to receive pay conditionally on his clearing himself from the charges, then being made against him, which he failed to do. They deny the alleged wrongful dismissal on the 14th December and say that whenever he was dismissed, they were entitled to dismiss him without notice, both by ordinary law and by the custom of Bombay, at any rate after the completion of a voyage. They further seek to justify the dismissal on various grounds and finally they plead that the damages claimed are excessive. The hearing of the case extended over seven days, and the evidence recorded was very voluminous, but it is unnecessary for me in this judgment to go through it in detail. The evidence dealt mostly with the grounds for dismissal, many of which fell through as the hearing proceeded. I will deal with the incidents of the case and the defences in their chronological order,—and will first consider when and under what circumstances plaintiff's services were dispensed with. This is the crucial point in the case and the most difficult to the side owing to the very indefinite nature of the evidence upon it. Whatever took place, took place between the plaintiff and Mr. Abdul Hoosein alone so that a conclusion must be formed from what they have said. The plaintiff maintains that on the 13th or 14th September he was suspended and was ultimately dismissed on the 14th December. If this were correct, it would be all plain sailing, but the statement must be examined by the light of surrounding circumstances and Mr. Abdul Hoosein's evidence. Mr Abdul Hoosein says that after the interview of the 13th September, when the charges against the plaintiff were investigated, he told the plaintiff that he was not satisfied with hisexplanation that he also told him two or three times to send in his resignation, otherwise he would dismiss him; and that he was not prepared to give him any further employment unless he satisfied him that he had not done anything wrong. It is true that Mr. Abdul Hoosein stated in the Police Court that plaintiff had been suspended and was then (27th October) still under suspension, but he now adds that he meant suspension without pay and that plaintiff knew he was to get no pay. It is a significant fact that at the payment of plaintiff's account on 20th December, when the alleged settlement took place with which I shall deal later on, the plaintiff received his wages up to the 17th September and apparently made no mention of wages after that date. He may of course have mentally reserved that claim and his letter to Mr. Byrne of the 20th December supports this view, but it seems to me somewhat improbable that had those wages been due he should have said nothing about them. They stand on a very different footing from damages for wrongful dismissal as to which he would of course require his solicitor's advice. The letter (No 9) of the 15th September calling on the plaintiff hand over charge to the new Captain is consistent with either view, but Mr. Carruthers states that he regarded it as a dismissal. On the whole, I am of opinion that the platiff's services were dispensed with by Mr. Abdul Hoosein at the interview on the 13th or 14th September and that he was not merely suspended from that date, pending an investigation into his conduct. That investigation had taken place on the 13th September and resulted unfavourably for the plaintiff. Possibly some hope of future employment may have been held out to him, if he should succeed in clearing his character altogether, but it was not suspension in the ordinary sense followed by a subsequent dismissal. As to the interview of the 14th December at which the plaintiff says he was finally dismissed, Mr. Abdul Hoosein does not speak of it, but the plaintiff, he was going from time to time to the office, may well have been told on that day also that he would not be further employed. I have dealt with the question at some great length, as it seems to me all important to the plaintiff's case. Mr. Brown, for the defendant argued that suspension is conditional dismissal and that a dismissal following a suspension would relate back and the dismissal he regarded as of the earlier date. This is not correct, as appears from the case of Boston Deep Sea Fishing and Ice Co. vs. Ansell, L. R. 39, ch. D. 339. That case shows very clearly the difference between suspension and dismissal. When a man is suspended from the office, as he holds says Cotton, L. J., it is merely a direction that so long as he holds the office and until he is legally dismissed, he must not do anything in discharge of the duties of the office. From other remarks there made it is clear that where a man, who is employed, say by the month, is suspended for two months and dismissed during the third month, he is entitled to his salary for the two months of hissuspension, and forfeits his wages only which have acrued due during the month in which he was dismissed. However I am of opinion as I have said that the plaintiff was not merely suspended in September; but that his services were then finally dispensed with. The next question that arises is whether the plaintiff was entitled to any and what notice, before his employment would be terminated. On this point, I may say, that I have no doubt whatever, that the hiring of the master is entirely separate from that of the crew, and that the articles which the crew sign and which are signed by the master on behalf of the owners, do not constitute the contract, between him and them. The plaintiff, in common with other captains, in the defendants Companys service, was employed for an indefinite period at a monthly salary. His employment did not terminate as was suggested with the end of a voyage, but he received pay, whether ashore or afloat and whether actually engaged on his duty or not. It was alleged that captains could by custom of Bombay, be dismissedjwithout notice,at any irate at the end of a voyage, but I have no hesitation in saying that no such custom has been proved. Mr. Abdul Hoosein gave several instances in which he said he had dismissed captain without notice, but in each case the captain seems to have accepted the termination of his services without demur. In most of the cases they seem to have been as anxious to leave the Company's service as the Company was to get rid of them. Was the plaintiff then entitled to notice by ordinary law? I do not think that I can do better than follow on this point the case of Green vs Wright, L. R. I. C. P. D. 591. There the hiring was an indefinite one, the Captain being paid by the year, while the plaintiff was paid by the month. Otherwise their circumstances were very similar. I therefore hold that the plaintiff was entitled to reasonable notice and I further hold that in this case a month would be as much as he would reasonably be entitled. The only remaining question is whether the defendants have justified the dismissal of the plaintiff. There is no doubt that they are entitled to put forward at the trial, grounds of which they were ignorant at the actual time of the dismissal and which were consequently not then relied upon. This is clear from the case of Boston and Co. vs. Ansell, above cited, which I may add is a most instructive case on this and other points in the law of master and servant. Nine grounds were alleged by the defendant Company, but only two were dealt with by Mr. Brown in his address to the Court. These were the charge of intemberance and the charge of having received a present of £40 from the Agents of the Company and the Charterers at Jeddah. I will briefly enumerate the others. (I) The charge of having fraudulently signed Bill of Lading for 3,500 tons of Akyab about a year ago, was definitely abandoned. (III) The irregular issue of chits onjboard at Jeddah instead of proper tickets to passengers. This has not been proved. Thomson's evidence is ab-olutely unreliable and I cannot believe a word he said. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Abdul Hoosein should have listened to him for a moment. (VI) The charge of allowing an excess number of passengers to be carried is also not proved. There seems to have been some small number in excess on board. The Agents put it at 13 or 20 but it is quite uncertain. It is admitedly very difficult to check the pilgrims on their coming on board and I cannot see that the plaintiff was to blame in this matter. As to exposing the defendant's Company to heavy penalties, certainly no penalties were exacted. The vessel from Jeddah to constantinople was under Turkish Regulations. What these were I have not been told and cannot say. If there were any penalties, attaching to a breach of those regulations, I have nothing to show whether they would fall on the owners the charterers or the Captain personally. (V) I cannot find that the plaintiff received any moneys at Jeddah for carrying passengers for which he had not accounted. (VI) As to the bill drawn by the plaintiff on the London Agents for the repairs to the vessel at Constantinople I do not Consider that the plaintiff was in the least responsible for the amount charged for repairs and there was certainly no negligence on his part in drawing on the London Agents for the amount. It would at most be a very venial error of judgment—so I cannot see that the plaintiff had any reason to suppose the charge made were not perfectly proper and reasonable (VII) Mr. Abdul Hoosein now says that he id intiff never refused to sell with James Thomson o this ground falls. (IX) The plaintiff has accounted for £20 received at Jeddah for the passage of Dr. Saldenfeld's wife. There seems to have been some delay in passing plaintiffs postage bill but not from any fault of his, but simply that the police proceedings were pending. Defendents were making enquiries about the plaintiff from their agents at Jeddah and elsewhere As to the two remaining grounds (II) the plaintiff admits htat he rioaived the £40 from the Jeddah Agents and the charterers. It was said that this was a grossly improper thing for him to do but I am of opinion that the impropriety has not been proved. It was suggested that there must have been a *quid pro quo* and that so large a sum was not paid to the plaintiff for nothing and that it must have been for doing something which he ought not to have done. I cannot presume this. Looked on in comparison with the plaintiff's salary it is no dout a large sum but looked on in comparison with the total sum paid by the charterers, £5,000 it does not appear so formidable. Moreover it was paid partly by the defendant's companys own agent at Jedda. They are still the company,s agents and no objection appears to have been made as against them to their making a present to the captain. Again it has been left in doubt what were the exact relations between the plaintiff and the charterers. He might be under the charter so much their servant as to render the receipt by him of a present from them a perfectly proper proceeding. But even assuming this against the plaintiff it has not been shown that the receipt by him of this £40 was in any way a fraud on the defendant Company or that they were in any way damnified by his so doing. The presumption is rather the other way as the charterers engaged the vessel for a lump sum of £5,000 and it does not appear that additional advantage could have accrued to the defendant Company in connection with this voyage so far at least as the carriage of pilgrims was concerned. The Jeddah agents call it a "customary present" and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, I cannot presume that it was wrong of the plaintiff to accept it. It certainly does not appear that on the evidence before me it would afford a good ground for the plaintiff's dismissal. The judgment of Bowan L. J. in the case above cited is a most instructive exposition of the law on this point and I have endeavoured to follow the principles, which he has there laid down. The last charge is (VIII) that of intemperance. Evidence has been adduced of the plaintiff having been on two or three occasions at the office slightly the worse for liquor and once in the same condition on board the Mozaffari, just before his dismissal. I am of opinion that this evidence is too vague and uncertain to be relied on. Even if I take these instances as proved there are numerous rulings to the effect that occasional drunkenners in port will not work a forfeiture of wages; nor would it, I think, justify dismissal especially where noneglect of duty is shown to have resulted. The only question remaining for consideration is whether this claim has been satisfied by the payment to the plaintiff of Rs. 1,339 4 0 on the 20th December 1898. The plaintiff maintains that he had no intention of settling then either his claim to wages or to damages for wrongful dismissal. On the ther side there was practically no evidence as the cashier, who paid the plaintiff, was ill and could not be called. I prefer to go by the documents and these are in the plaintiff's favour on this point. The amount paid to him is admittedly the total amount appearing in his postage bill as amended. The receipt signed by the plaintiff says "Rs. 1,339-4 being the balance due to me in full satisfaction of my claim up to date, as per account current, rendered this day." The "account current" is admittedly the postage bill and though as I have said before there might be some question as to wages alleged to be due up to the 14th December there can I think be no question that the payment was never intended to be in satisfaction of any claim which the plaintiff might prefer for damages for wrongful dismissal. The setoff filed by the defendant Company must be dismissed. There will be a deree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs 300 and costs on that amount. As plaintiff has succeeded in obtaining a decree for so small a proportion of his claim, I cannot, I think, award him more than Rs. 51 as professional costs though I think he has been some what handly treated in this respect so much time having been taken up by the defendant Company in endeavouring to substantiate charges which so far as the evidence before me goes have been proved to be groundless.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual public meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Town Hall, last night, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the Asssociation attended. A very interesting programme was put forth, and the function proved as successful and entertaining as in the previous years. Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., presided.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of hymn at the conclusion of which the Rev. Dr. Mackichan said a prayer suited to the occasion.

The chairman then briefly addressed the meeting. He said he had to apologise first of all for being there that night not in his proper person, but in the chair, because he thought that that place belonged to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, whom they presently expected. He would only say that it was, not because he did not endeavour to take the lowest place that he had been forced into this position. He should have been still more reluctant to occupy it, but that he knew the young men of Bombay, who formed so large and distinguished an audience before him. He congratulated them on the influence they must already possess. Among the papers that their capable Secretary Mr. Pringle was good enough to put into his hands, he noticed that an organised union was the basis of their Association. He had beenstruck by the fact that the young men of the present day had recognised that opening of new countries and of new fields of knowledge, and the severance from their county and home necessitated a combination of preparedness to meet temptations and dangers which the new generation had more than the old, to face. They were told by science that a new environment for any organism necessitated new means of defence, and just as the nations of the world were now looking forward with anxiety to an uncertain future and prepared an army or navy to meet what might happen, so they were thankful that the young men and young women of the present generation handed themselves together in this Association and united for the purpose of meeting those temptations and dangers that were in the future. But he was reminded by reading in one of the publications the name of Mr. Anderson, a worthy son of a distinguished father, that the young men were not only taking a helmet or shield of defence, but that they were prepared to do something of that noble task, which Budyard Kipling had lately described as "white mens burden in the world." They were ready to recognise that the opening up of new countries meant the taking on of new responsibilities, and that it was the rising generation, who were entering upon another century, would have to bear very great and extensive responsibilities. He believed there was a great futurebefore their young men, if they only knew how to take advantage of it. In concluding his remarks, the chairman then exhorted young men to lead good and honest life and congratulated them upon the successful results of their labours, and hoped that the next year would be still more useful and would bring them some further rewards. (Applause).

Some songs having been sung to the accompaniment of the pianoforte.

Mr. Pringley the Secretary, read the report of the managing committee for the year 1898, and Mr. Anderson made a statement regarding the efforts made by the Association to lead the young men of the city to a moral Christian life.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay next addressed the meeting. He observed that it gave him great pleasure to accept the invitation of the Association, but he hoped they would allow him to say that if a similar invitation had been sent to him by young men who were not Christians and who belonged to the various religious systems which existed in this country, he would have accepted it with the same cordiality with which he had accepted their invitation. He should have beenexceedingly anxious to show all young men in Bombay that he desired to be interested in them and in every possible way to help them. If it was possible for him to meet the non-christians and enter into conversation with them, he thought he would show them the advantages of moral conduct, the great sacreddess and importance of human life, and the great duty and the great happiness of making the most of it, and the certain retribution in the way of unhappiness which must fall upon those who misuad their lines and opportunities which God had given them. His Lordship then dwelt upon the incarnation of Lord Jesus Christ, the immortality of soul, and last the necessity of physical training.

A few more songs having beensung, the procese ings terminated.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge was held last evening in the Cathedral Boys' School, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay being in the chair. The proceedings were opened with a short prayer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The annual report, which was read to the meeting by Rev. Mr. Lord, stated amongst other things that the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society was at length able to declare itself once free from debt,—the result being mainly due to the efforts of Colonel Empson and Mr. Rebsch. In response to the appeal made during the last year, special donations to the value of Rs. 220 and special offertories to the value of Rs. 253 had been received. The accounts of the Society's Book Depot in Bombay were within the limits of the credit allowed by the Parent Society's Rules. Considering the depressed condition of the season owing to plague, the trade of the society had not altered very materially for the worse. The diminution in the number of publications sold from the depot was partly due to the fact that the annual Government order for Bibles and prayer-books for soldiers had contained orders for less books than usual and partly due to the increased caution taken in indenting new stock, with a view to wipe off the remains of the old debt. The committee had continued to commend the valued services of Miss Robson, as superintendent of the Book Depot. During the year a most satisfactory increase had taken place in the amount received through offertories. Leaving out the special offertories mentioned, a sum of Rs. 605-7-11 had been received as against Rs. 404-9-1 in 1897 and Rs. 383-9-6 in 1896. Adding the special offertories, sent towards the extinction of the debt, amounting to Rs. 258-14-0. The total income through offertories came to a good sum of Rs. 833-9-10. The subscriptions and donations received during the past year amounted to Rs. 515, as against Rs. 232-3-0 in 1897 and Rs. 364 in 1896. The number of vernacular sales from the Book Depot appeared to have much diminished, owing to the two works viz the Marathi Book of Common Prayer and the Marathi Church Hymnal, having run out of print. The Home Society had made during the year a grant of Rs. 225 towards the publication of a Marathi translation made by the late Mrs. Sarode of a little book published in English by the S P C K and entitled "Whiter thansnow." The Committee were endeavouring to obtain from the Parent Society a grant for the publication of a Marathi Translation of Dr Maclean's Shilling class Book of Old Testament History. The Committee thanked the Rev C Gilder for his many years of service as an office bearer of the Society. They had the satisfaction to announce that the duties of the Honorary Treasurer, in place of the Rev. C. Gilder, had been kindly accepted by Mr F S Brown.

Principal J T Hathornthwaite moved that the report read to the meeting be adopted printed and circulated. He observed that the report was a brief record of the good work which the Society had quietly and unostentatiously performed during the year. It was gratifying to find that during the two years of famine and plague the Society had fully had its scum. The heavy debt, which had for years been open, had at last been wiped off and that was an achievement upon which they might well congratulate their committee and the Honorary Secretary whose devotion to the work was praiseworthy. The Society was the Church and School Building Society of India. Bombay itself owed it a deep gratitude, as the building in which they were holding the meeting was a standing monument to the liberality of the Society. In conclusion Principal Hathornthwaite eulogized the retiring Honorary Secretary, the Rev. C. Gilder.

Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., seconded the proposition and in doing so said that printed works sent by the society very often aided more than anything else in diffusing Christianity throughout the country. The admirable work done by the Society gave an ample inducement for one and all to push forward its aims and objects.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay in addressing the meeting said that the Society was dear to his heart as he had for years served on its Standing Committee. By becoming acquainted with the society they would know what great assistance it was to the Church in India and in colonies. He thought they must all be gratified to learn in the report that the Society was out of debt. The Archdeacon should be complimented on the scheme he had so successfully carried out for the extinction of the debt. He hoped that some ladies would come forward and assist in collecting further subscription, for he felt sure that it only wanted someone to come forward to call on persons to raise funds. The income of the society in regard to the works done was very small. His Lordship mentioned that he had been requested by the present committee for an annual diocesan collection. He personally supported the matter but on enquiry found that it would prejudice the society. It was ultimately thought that a diocesan Sunday collection might be carried out and the joint amount received might be divided between the Home and Local Societies. The work of the society was not sufficiently understood and he thought that if the matter was mentioned in all churches on one Sunday in the year, much good would result from it. He pointed out that the done Society had given £14,706 to the diocese and received quite £300 given towards the general expenses during the past year That being so it was their bounden duty to assist the parent society as well as encourage the local branch Personally he would be too glad to advocate the work of the Society from the Cathedral Pulpit and carried it to others. He thought if a similar appeal was made throughout the dioceses it would be to the advantage of the Society.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried out.

The election of the New Committee for the next year was then declared.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. Scott proposed and the Rev. C. S. Rivington seconded that the following gentlemen be nominated for appointment by the Parent Society to form the translation committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. G. Ledgard, Fr Bisco, D. L. Joshi, F. D. Ozanne, W. A. Roberts, J. W. Kemble, M. B. N. Athawale, Mrs. S. L. Joshi, N. V. Athawale, C. King, S. B. Lotlikar, C. S. Rivington, D. K. Shinde, and Mr. J. Jackson.

On the motion of the Rev. C. M. Barham, seconded by the Rev. J. W. Kemble it was that the following be elected to form with the Secretary Ex. Officio the Sub. Committee for purposes of Rule XX:—The Ven'ble W. E. Scott and the Rev. S. Leigh Lye.

The Rev. G. Ledgard proposed and the Rev. S. Davis seconded that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. F. O. Bewin, for his kindness in auditing the Accounts of the Society for the past year; and to the Governing Body of the Cathedral Boys' School, and to Mr. T. A. Savage, Head-master of the same, for the use of the room and its preparation for the meeting.

The proposition was agreed to.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT DADUR STATION.

A FATAL accident occurred at the Dadur Station on the G. I. P. Railway, on Saturday night, by which a Hindu girl named Bunes, aged three years, was run over by the Jabulpore mail and killed, and her cousin sustained serious injuries to his legs. Mr. Allan De Turen, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Dadur station, regarding the death of the deceased girl. From the evidence recorded by the Coroner it appears that deceased was daughter of a sowar in the service of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and resided with her parents at Nowsari. She, her parents, their other children, and her cousin left the Nowsari station for Satara by the afternoon passenger train on Saturday. The same evening they arrived at the Dadur station of the B B and C. I. Railway, where they alighted to join the G. I. P. Railway train at the Dadur Junction. The party proceeded to the down platform of the G. I. P. Railway's Dadur station. A few minutes after the girl desired to go to the water closet, and her cousin took her to the southern end of the down platform, carrying her in his arms. The Jubulpore mail passed the station, and almost immediately after an alarm was heard that someone had been run over. The deceased's father ran towards the spot where the alarm was raised and found his daughter lying dead between the rails of the down line at the centre of the station. Her head was severed from the trunk and her right leg and left arm were crushed. She was picked up and placed on the platform. Her cousin was also lying on the platform, with both his legs crushed. He was conscious, and stated that he had the deceased in his arms and was walking along the down platform in order to cross the line, and as he was getting down the platform on to the line, he was knocked down by the engine of the Jubulpore mail. The deceased was thrown out of his arms on to the line, while he was thrown forward on the platform. The moon was full and was shining brightly, and all the lamps on the down platform had been lighted, yet the man did not notice the coming train before attempting to cross the line with the child in his arms. The Jubulpore mail does not stop at the Dadur station, and it therefore passed through the station at the usual speed. The Jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

The death is announced in New York of Miss Alice Atherton, the well-known actress. The deceased lady came to London some years since with her husband, Mr. Willie Edouin, the well-known comedian, appearing at the Avenue, in July 1883 in "A Dream; or, Binks's Photographic Gallery." Later on she played in "The Japs" at the Novelty, and in "The Babes" at the Strand Theatre. She subsequently appeared on the music-hall stage in a laughing song in "The Barmaid." Miss Atherton was a very clever mimic. Two of her daughters are on the stage.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

FINAL general Memorandum on the rice crop of the season 1898-99.

The second general memorandum, issued on the 20th December 1898, is supplemented by the summary which deals with the final estimates for Bengal, Madras (extending the zamindari area), and Lower Burma.

The total area estimated to have been sown with rice amounts to 52 2-3 million acres, which is slightly in excess of last year's area and nearly 6 per cent. larger than the average. The yield is estimated to exceed 26 million tons, being 5·5 per cent. more than in 1897-98, and 26 per cent. above the average.

The latest reports from Burma shew that the area sown is slightly less than that estimated in December. The crop is also threshing out lighter than was anticipated, and it is now estimated that there will be available for exoort 1,476,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 25 017,000 cwts. of cleaned rice.

In Bengal the conditions of the season were in the main favourable. The area placed under rice, both autumn and winter, is slightly larger than last year's area and the average, the increase being due to seasonable weather and the substitution of paddy for jute. The damage done by the floods of September in North Bihar was confined to comparatively small areas, and the heavy rain benefited the crop outside the submerged tracts and on high lands. The yield of autumn rice is less than for last year, but of winter rice it is the largest on record since 1891.

In Madras the area sown with rice exceeds the average and is slightly in excess of the extensive area planted last year, and the yield is estimated at 97 per cent. of a normal crop.

The area and yield in all three provinces are shewn below:—

Average of five years ending 1896-97	Acres. 49,894,100	Cwt. 416,674,399
1897-98	52,295,468	493,350,700
1898-99	52,641,331	525,938,400

The quantity of rice, husked and unhusked, exported from each province by sea to foreign countries during the last five years, has been (in cwt.)—

	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay and Sind.	Total.
1892-94	15807231	6590283	1828432	621961	24847907
1894-95	22899837	7934819	2105160	1302255	34241221
1895-96	24654982	7961784	1595112	959008	35170786
1896-97	19 78591	5066941	847239	782739	28274587
1897-98	18170512	4970536	2790673	814940	26746661
1898-99 9 months.	16950652	5168212	1176791	1030752	23436407

In the foregoing figures unhusked rice (paddy) represents on the average 1·8 per cent. of the whole, or 23,528 tons, and the exports are mostly from Burma and Madras to Ceylon. The surplus rice available for export from Burma this year is estimated at 1,476,000 tons of cargo rice against 1,930,000 tons in 1897 98, and an average of 1,480,466 tons for the preceding five years. In Madras the exportable surplus of cleaned rice is not expected to be much in excess of the normal.

MADRAS PADDY.

Report and final forecast of outturn. The paddy crop of 1898-99:—On an average of recent years, the area of paddy planted in those portions of the Presidency from which returns of agricultural statistics are at present received is about six and a half million acres, of which a good deal more than half a million is brought on the record after the end of January when the returns on which this forecast is based are made up. The planting of second and third crops goes on till quite late in the year, and the area so planted depends on the degree to which the water supplies hold out. With the extension of irrigation throughout the Presidency, the area under paddy is slowly increasing, whilst in the West Coast districts, the recent partial adoption of revised survey areas has caused a nominal increase.

During the current season, the area of paddy planted up to January is reported to be almost 6,200,000 acres, which is about 64,000 acres more than the extentive area planted last year and nearly 360,000 acres more than the average of five years preceding up to the corresponding date. The increase, as compared with the average, is common to all parts of the Presidency except the Deccan Districts, but on the West Coast it is party nominal as explained above. As compared with the season of 1897-98, there is a decrease this year in the two most northern distrists in the Deccan and in the southern part of the Carnatic, owing, in the two first groups, to the rainfall having been favourable, and in the latter to excessive rain.

The crop almost everywhere is reported to be yielding almost a normal outturn, except in Vizagapatam, parts of the Carnatic and of the southern districts, and the general average for the whole Presidency works out to 97 per cent. of a normal crop.

Calculating on the basis of the returns summarised in the above table, the subjoined statement has been constructed showing the probable area that will be planted before the year is ended, as compared with the actuals reported for last year, and with the average actuals for two periods preceding. To this is added a calculation of the estimated outturn in cleaned rice from the areas referred to, at the proportion of the standard rates adopted for each district, according to present information. In regard to these calculations it must be noted that in the absence of better information, the average rate of yield for the five years referred to has been applied to the average areas for ten years in filling up column 9 of the table; whilst in every case, as the system under which 16 annas was held to represent a normal crop has been abandoned, the details have been recalculated. It should also be noted thatlast year the yield was reported in paddy, and not in cleaned rice. It is not anticipated that the very extensive planting of 1897-98 will be much exceeded this year, but the yield should, if the reports received turn out correct, be 15 per cent. greater, there being a slight deficiency in the two northernmost districts. The slight deficiency in the southern part of the Carnatic, as compared with the average of five recent years, is due to the damage caused by floods. The gross production of cleaned rice according to these data is about 2,760,000 tons, as compared with a normal yield of rather less than 2,500,000 on the same data.

Taking into consideration the whole trade of the Presidency, whether by rail or by sea, the available information shows that in every year prior to the lass famine more paddy was imported than was exported the average figures being about 74,700 tons for the five, and about 47,800 tons for the ten, years ending in 1895-96. From these amounts about 49,800 and 31,900 tons of cleaned rice could be obtained respectively. Of the latter commodity, the average gross imports during the same periods were about 70,500 and 67,200 tons, respectively, whilst the average exports of rice were about 97,100 and 103,000 tons for the two periods. These figures show that during the five years ending in 1895-96, the Presidency imported more rice than it exported by about 23,000 tons per anuum, and during the ten years ending in the same year it exported on the average about 4,000 tons annually. The existence or otherwise of an exportable surplus of rice depends chiefly on the supply of other food-grains including those obtainable from Mysore, but it would not be safe to calculate on a larger normal net exportable surplus than 4,000 tons, although the balance of exports of cleaned rice has risen as high as 79,000 tons during a year in whichthe season was tolerably favourableover the greater part of the Presidency. During the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, however, owing to the extremely high prices ruling in other parts of India, the balance of exports amounted to 172,000 and 78,000 tons of rice respectively. Bearing in mind the facts that stocks had been generally greatly depleted at the beginning of the current year, and that the season for the dry grains has been on the whole favourable it may be estimated that the exportable surplus of cleaned rice will not this year greatly exceed the normal.

BENGAL OIL SEEDS.

First forecast of the Oilseed crops of Bengal, 1898-99.

Explanatory.—This report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of rapeseed and mustard, linseed, the rabi and bhadoi varieties of til and all other oilseeds (such as castor oil, sirguja, &c.) grown in these Provinces.

Character of the season.—The monsoon season of 1898 was characterised by heavy rain, and there was, therefore, generally quite sufficient moisture in the soil during the sowing season of the oilseed crops of these Provinces. The rainfall was excessive in September in all parts of the Province, excepting in Orissa, where, although below the normal, it was sufficient for the sowing of oilseed crops. The floods caused in some districts by the excess of rain in this month do not appear to have interfered with s

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is by more than a mere analogy that we speak of nations as we do of persons, for being a collection of individuals they act after the manner of persons, and have their period of growth, colonisation, and decay. Dr. Brinton, the well-known American anthropologist, recently lectured on the diseases of nations, and pronounced a nation diseased when like a person, it cannot direct its activity towards self-preservation. A single disease organ in the nation may destroy it, for example, a degenerate aristocracy, a dissolute priesthood, or a corrupt Government. In fact, the fatal diseases of a nation are of the national rather than the individual life.

He classified national disease under the heads of (1) imperfect nutrition; (2) poisons; (3) mental shocks (4) sexual subversion. Every nation should have enough to eat and of good quality. Among poisons he classed alcohol and tobacco, although they be harmless in moderation. Other poisons are malaria leprosy and such-like infectious diseases. Mental shock arises from panic or prostration of the national energies. Sexual subversion, the diminution of population from various causes is probably the most insidious and dangerous cause of national decay. Imbecility, criminality, and national delusions also sap the life of nations. Among national delusions he places the Crusades, and goes on to remark, probably of the Americans, that "in what is called Jingoism, or by the French Chauvinism, we see evidence of an inordinate mental exaltation which leads to a national disease of the emotion that may prove to-day as it often had in the past very fatal."

M. Henri Laridan, head gardener of Longpo in the Aisne, France, has succeeded in grafting the tobacco plant on potato tubers. The process which requires care is fully described in "La Nature." The handsome ornamental tobacco plant Nicotiana colossea variegata can be reared more easily in this way.

Very good photographs of persons in relief are now made by the action of light on sensitive plates This method of solar sculpture is known as photosteria" and is practised by M. Lernac, 18 Rue la Bruyere Paris.

At experiment in storing eggs was recently tried at Leith where some 50,000 Scotch Irish and Danish eggs were sealed in an apparatus for four months after which only a small proportion of them were found addled. The air in the store is cooled and allowed to circulate freely round the eggs which are turned periodically to keep the yolk surrounded with albumen. This is done by mechanism.

The eagles and other great rapacious birds of the menagerie of the Museum of Natural History Paris are now provided with large glass houses in the open air so large that the birds can fly and live a more natural life than before when they were confined in small cells or cages. In consequence they are in better health their spirits and plumage have improved.

Are negroes lightning proof? One is tempted to ask the question after the curious freak of lightning which occurred lately at Lawrenceville, Virginia, U. S, where a negro was riding one horse and leading another on their way home from the plough. Both horses were killed by a flash of lightning, but the negro only felt a slight shock. Was his body more conductive or more resisting than those of the horses? It is probable that both horses were heated after their work in the field, and the vapour rising from them would conduct the discharge.

Dr. Carl E. Myers, of Frankfort, New York State, has, it appears made experiments with a flying balloon of the Danilewsky type for over ten years and flown in many parts of the States. As we mentioned recently, this kind of flying machine is a combination of balloon or gas bag as an atmospheric buoy, and a propelling mechanism worked by the aeronaut.

Protective mimicry, that cunning device of Nature to preserve animals from their enemies, is well shown in the eggs of certain fishes, notably the Californian shark, known as Gyropleurodus francisci. The shark is of a sluggish habit, lurking among rocks, and its dark egg resembles a leaf of kelp or seaweed folded up, spirally. It is deposited among the beds of kelp and clings to the leaves by the edges of the spirals. The young shark bursts open the end of the egg and swims away. Another shark's egg of the Pacific coast has tentacles, which clasp the seaweed and also imitate its appearance.

The Germans lose no time in studying the native races under their sway, and it appears from Dr. F. Von Luschan that the tribe known as Watuturu in German East Africa is vanishing from an interesting cause. The men, being hardworkers, are so much in request as husbands by neighbouring tribes in which the women work that they are all being absorbed into these tribes.

Professor Johnson, a well-known entomologist, has found that fumigating fruit trees with the gas of prussic acid kills the San Jose scale insect which has proved a terrible scourge in Californian orchards.

French naturalists are trying to preserve the beavers of the Rhone from extinction. It is not unlikely that their efforts will produce an increase of these animals, and the farming of them for the sake of the fur and castoreum.

Just as Arctic or Subarctic plants live on the hill-tops of more temperate regions, so the Prince of Monaco finds that the creatures of Norwegian fjords are living at great depths in the Atlantic ocean.

Readers may remember that Tesla, when he lectured at the Royal Institution, London, caused a vibratory current of electricity of enormous power to pass through his body. An ordinary current of the same voltage would have killed him instantly. The experiment astonished his audience and the gentlemen of the Press at least those who were unacquainted with the more harmless character of such currents. He himself recently told an interviewer that, although he was aware from experiment and calculation that such a current ought not to kill him, nevertheless he hesitated before actually trying it. Tesla's soliloquy to be or not to be" ran differently from Hamlet's the resolute Montenegrin decided to risk it and after, making his will, taking a silent farewell of his sister and so forth, he put himself in circuit of the current by way of rehearsal for his lectures. The powerful current traversed his body without causing him the, least annoyance and lit an electric lamp held in one hand.

M. Gayet, a Frenchman, has made interesting excavations on the site of ancient Antinoe in Egypt which was built by Hadrian 240 A.D., and florished in Roman times. He has discovered a number of Egyptian temples, including an oratory of the date 1822 B.C. the field of offerings made by pilgrims to the shrine of Antinous, and the famous Necropolis. In the Byzantine portion of the latter he has unearthed some well preserved mummies, each clad in gay attire and wearing a portrait mask. Among them is that of the Empress Sabine., wife of Hadrian with her little curly locks forming a sort of diadem to her brow. The dresses will be of much value to costomiers, especially as their colours are fresh. They consist in general of a white shirt embroidered with flowers, &c., a scarlet robe, and a mantle of ornamented cloth. The footgear is black stockings with leather shoes. The headgear is a turban trimmed with lace. Jewellery, vases, statuettes cithers, mirrors, and so forth were found along with these, Apparently, the Græco Roman women of Antinoe were all blonde, but analysis of their hair shows that they dyed it with henna.

Boiling paraffin is now applied to floors, especially those of hospitals, to make the wood impermeable, and unaffected by acids or alkalis. The treatment is considered effective from a hygienic point of view and lasts for several years.

A great number of plants are peculiar in containing in their organs some metal that one would scarcely expect to find there. Thus we are told by *Italia Termale*, as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique*, that "lithium accumulates in the leaves of the grape vine, in tobacco, and in the grape itself. Another alkaline metal which accompanies lithium in almost all minerals but in smaller quantity is found in the ashes of a large number of varieties of tobacco in coffee and in tea; and it is very abundant in the seed whose ashes form the most advantageous source of the metal. Although the presence of aluminium in the ashes of vegetables is doubtful that of the oxides of iron and manganese is evident. It is rare that we burn wood leaves or nuts without seeing in the ashes a reddish tinge due to iron oxide. and a greenish hue caused by manganate of potash. Zinc exists in the ashes of several plants, notably in the *Viola calaminaria*, whose presence in fields often serves as an indication whereby deposits of this metal may be found Bromine, iodine and chlorine which are metalloids are found in composition with the alkaline metals especially in marine plants Even to this day iodine used so freely in medicine and the arts is extracted from seaweed. where it occurs in small quantities Meyer of Copenhagen, was the first assert that the grains of wheat and oats contain copper as a consituent element. Copper in fact, does exist in these cereals, especially in their hulls As even the finest bread is not free from bran, it is evident that we consume copper It should be noted that copper may play a considerable part in making bread, a proportion of one-thirtieth of one per cent. of sulphate of copper being sufficient to raise a moist flour. We do not know when the idea occurred to bakers that lime copper or zinc sulphate, which seems to have similar effects—certainly a dangerous element in this industry!"

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	50	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	12
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to peop who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical mate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT REMED

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

EPPS'S COCOA

(Possesses the following Distinctive Merits)

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homœopathic Chemists' London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

IT IS NOT "ALL THE SAME" WHICH BRAND OF COCOA ONE DRINKS.

Only a pure Cocoa, in which the natural fat has been properly reduced, the important constituents rendered more soluble and advantageous, and the Flavour and Aroma exquisitely developed—only such a Cocoa proves a refreshing, easily digested, and nutritive drink.

Van Houten's Cocoa possesses these qualities in the highest degree, and is, therefore, specially to be recommended to families as a beverage and a food.

Van Houten's Cocoa is more economical in use than either Coffee or Tea, on account of its nutrtive and digestible qualities and is of great value for stomachic or digestive troubles.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [55

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap

Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Tender Skin.

"LANOLINE" Darling Brand from all Chemists

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ... Frcs. 1,00,00,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw attention to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangement for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, etc. Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of Heavy Luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

E. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir B. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"I cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

A Delicious Jelly

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS IT FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredient. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World. "EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, ½- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & ½- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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DRUNK EVERY DAY!

The best thing to do in the East

is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD DISTILLERIES.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HUNTLY BLEND OF

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

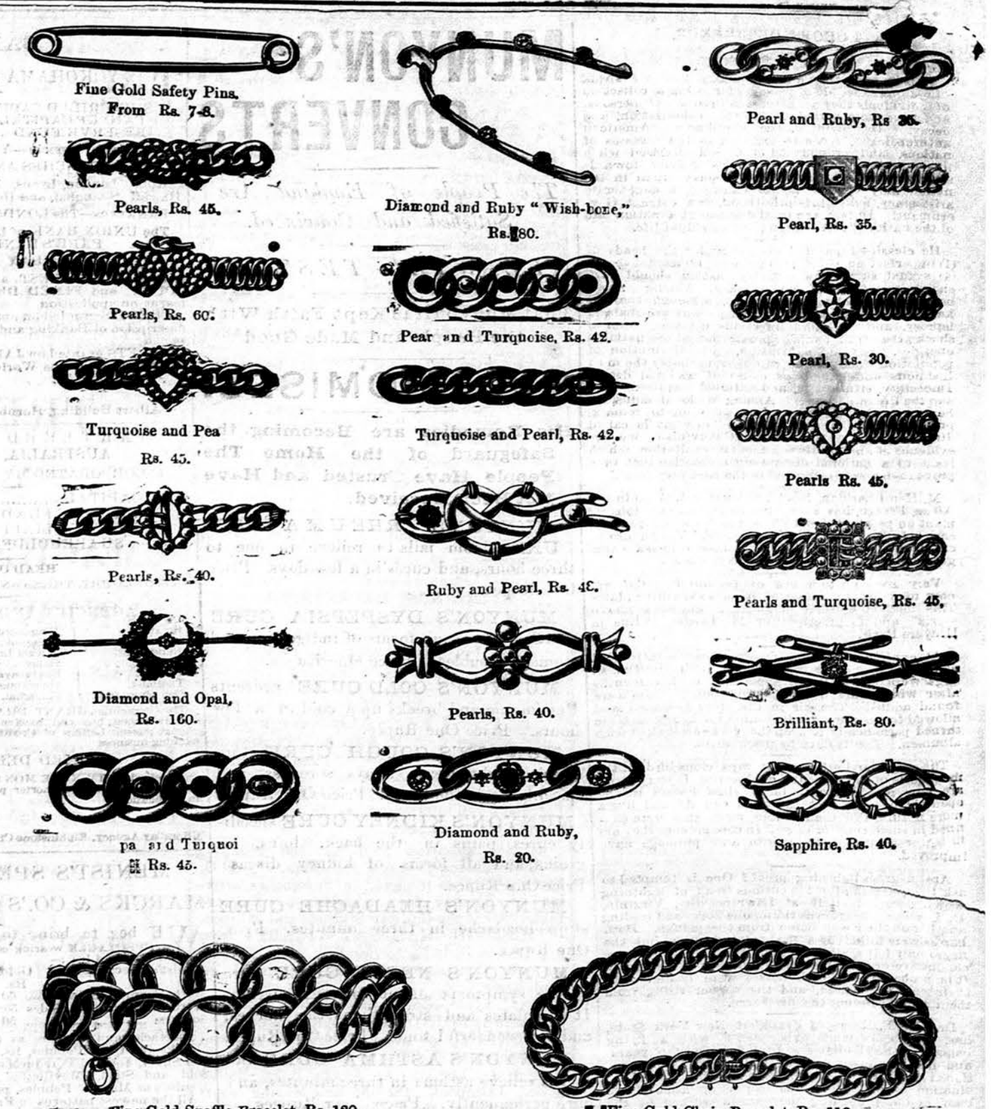
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-Carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chains, Rs. 65.


Fine Gold Safety Pins. From Rs. 7-8.
Pearls, Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 60.
Turquoise and Pea Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Opal, Rs. 160.
Pearl and Turquoi Rs. 45.
Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 180.
Pear and Turquoise, Rs. 42.
Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.
Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 40.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
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Pearl and Ruby, Rs 35.
Pearl, Rs. 35.
Pearl, Rs. 30.
Pearls Rs. 45.
Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.
Brilliant, Rs. 80.
Sapphire, Rs. 40.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millais
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Queen Victoria
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

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YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

FOR DIABETES.

"G. B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Ideal Milk

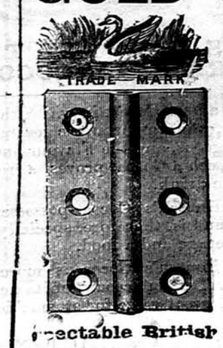
Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

GOLD & Co.'s



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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.*

FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 102, Rue Lafayette.

Do you HARNESS & BELTS with

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., but are constantly in need of repair, it means lost time mending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch.

Try them.

From all Iron mongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a good assorted sizes, for 3d., post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISEY & Co. Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

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